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ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands — FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 9 and 12.

F.D.R. Signs Draft Age Bill; Bremen, Duisburg Raided; City Incinerator Urged

The World's Day—August 18, 1941

Washington: President Signs Draft Age Bill

President Roosevelt signed a bill relieving men 28 years of age and over from active military duty under the Selective Service Act. [Details: Page 17.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing expansion of naval facilities for lighter-than-air craft, including construction of two new East Coast stations, authorized to cost $6,500,000 each, to be located at Elizabeth City, N. C., and South Weymouth, Mass.

Immediate settlement of the 12-day strike at the Kearny, N. J., shipyard was sought by the White House in lieu of Government operation. [Page 5.]

The Army High Command was reported to have undertaken a sweeping shake-up of officers with the intention of eliminating those who fail to measure up to highest standards.

Marching and simple drill in CCC camps was ordered by the Civilian Conservation Corps "to spruce these kids up."

The Senate Territories Committee approved President's Roosevelt's nomination of Rexford Guy Tugwell to be Governor of Puerto Rico.

Air and Sea: British Raid Bremen, Duisburg

British air raids over the Netherlands, and French and Belgian coastal areas continued over the week end. Last night they were concentrated on Bremen and Duisburg, 100 bombers joining in the attack on German areas.

Nazi bombers attacked Hull, England, during the night and claimed to have sunk a 4,000-ton freighter off the east coast of Scotland.

British aircraft were stated to have destroyed 17,000 tons of Axis shipping in the Mediterranean during the past two days.

Germans claimed to have brought down 32 British planes over the week end.

New England: $450,000 Incinerator Proposed

The Boston Finance Commission recommended to Mayor Tobin construction of a $450,000 city incinerator which would save its total cost the first year. [Page 2.]

Fifteen Congressmen began a week's tour of agricultural areas of New England. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Senator Warren R. Austin became chairman of a reorganized University of Vermont Board of Trustees after nine members resigned. [Page 2.]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt paid a visit to the Girl Scout camp, Bonnie Brae, near Springfield, Mass. [Page 2.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin launched his campaign for re-election, filing application for nomination papers at City Hall. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Second wage increase in three months was given nearly 30,000 woolen and worsted workers, heralding a new industry-wide pay boost. [Page 1.]

Latin America: Anti-Axis Labor Demonstration

Argentine labor staged in Buenos Aires a mass meeting against the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Calixto Bergnes, French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, resigned saying he could not serve a Government which co-operates with the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Cuban consuls in Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Occupied France and Luxemburg are required by Germany to leave before Sept. 1, reported the State Department in Havana. Cuba has expelled some Nazi-Fascist consuls. Berlin denies taking reprisals.

El Salvador "absolutely will not permit the circulation of any anti-democratic propaganda," according to the Government organ, Diario Oficial.

In the Orient: Tokyo Press Cries 'Encirclement'

Charging "encirclement" of Japan as purportedly evidenced in the forthcoming Anglo-American-Soviet conference at Moscow. Tokyo's controlled press warned of "explosive" possibilities. [Anti-Soviet tone of Japanese press: Page 6.]

Washington sought to obtain release of more than 100 Americans who were refused permission to leave Japan on the President Coolidge. That ship continued from Shanghai toward the United States without putting in at a Japanese port.

All aliens in Japan must obtain police authorization to leave Japan, the Foreign Ministry ruled.

Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador, conferred for more than two hours in Tokyo with Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda.

A Japanese monopoly of foreign trade with French Indo-China was decreed by Vichy. Additional troop transports and supply ships arrived at Saigon.

Egypt cancelled cotton shipments to Japan.

National: Huge Fire at Brooklyn Pier

New York (AP)—A raging fire, touched off by a series of explosions which shook Lower Manhattan, engulfed the Cuba Mail Line Pier in Brooklyn today, set an American freighter and several heavily-loaded barges aflame, and threatened to spread to a nearby pier used by British ships. [Page 17.]

In Europe: Britain to Register Women Up to 30

Britain expects to register all women up to 30 for war work, Ralph Asheton, Parliamentary Secretary, disclosed. Listing will be begun within the next four months.

Prime Minister Churchill and his party returned to London from their Atlantic rendezvous with President Roosevelt.

Admiral William D. Leahy, accompanied by his wife, left France today for the first time since he assumed his post as United States Ambassador. They arrived in Bern, key relay post of Leland Harrison, United States Minister to Switzerland.

Vichy began drastic steps against officials opposed to the regime of Chief-of-State Marshal Pétain. [Page 7.]

Russia: Moscow Admits Fall of Nikolaev

German capture of Nikolaev, Black Sea ship-building center and Krivoi Rog, Ukraine mining and steel district, was conceded by Russians. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT

TOMORROW — WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Curleys and Tobins Crowd Mayoralty Slate

It looks as though there will be plenty of Curleys and Tobins in Boston's coming campaign for the mayoralty. In addition to former Governor James M. Curley and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, both of whom are running, a George P. Tobin of Roxbury filed application for nomination papers for Mayor.

Today Michael Joseph Curley, a laborer in the city paving service, appeared at the Boston Election Department and with a special turquoise colored pen signed an application for nomination papers. When asked if he was a bona fide candidate, he shot back, "Just that. I'm topping this ticket."

It is a well known ruse in Boston politics for a party to put up a candidate with a name similar to that of its principal opponent with resulting confusion to voters.

Tobin and Curley enter race for Mayor: Page 2.

East's Oil Men In Front Rank Of U.S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—East Coast filling station operators, notified by the Petroleum Co-ordinator, Harold L. Ickes, that they will be responsible for equitable proportioning of reduced gasoline supplies among motorists, became key men in defense today.

The 10 per cent cut in deliveries to filling stations and garages was temporarily delayed pending industry-wide conferences, but 100,000 operators studied Mr. Ickes' letter and wondered whether their profits would stand the curtailment in business.

Under the third attempt of gasoline-saving instituted by the Petroleum Co-ordinator within a month, vehicles used in business, Government, farming, or for public health and safety will get all the fuel they need. After that, the "first come, first served" rule will apply, unless an operator wants to find some way to favor his regular customers.

Assurances Expected

Oil company representatives, meeting together to plan for reduced deliveries, expect to receive assurance from Mr. Ickes that their joint action will not constitute a violation of the antitrust laws. Normally the companies would be subject to prosecution for entering an agreement restraining trade, but the Department of Justice is planning to assure the industry that any argreements formulated in compliance with Mr Ickes' latest attempt to save gasoline on the East Coast would not be construed as an antitrust law violation.

The 10 per cent cut was asked by Mr. Ickes after his plea for voluntary abstinence by motorists and night closing of filling stations failed to reduce total consumption of gasoline supplies, growing seriously small because of a shortage of transportation facilities from the Gulf coast.

10 P. C. gas cut not yet felt: Page 17.

10 P. C. Raise Forecast For Wool Industry

New England pay rolls are seen increased by $300,000 if Lawrence boosts are followed.

A wage advance of around 10 per cent was forecast today for the entire woolen and worsted industry. Two thirds of the industry centers in New England, and half of the New England production is located in Massachusetts.

Local leaders in the trade, expectant of this rise, based their outlook on wage boosts just announced at Lawrence, the largest wool manufacturing area in the country. Lawrence's big mills frequently set the pace.

If the industry grants a raise of close to 10 per cent, this will put more than $300,000 a week more into the pay envelopes of New England. There were 192,000 workers in the country in June, and their average weekly earnings stood at $25.08.

The newest development at Lawrence is today's raise by the American Woolen Company, the biggest in the industry. The company put into effect an increase of seven cents an hour for every employee, which means an advance of $2.80 a week.

Lower Paid Benefit Most

As seven cents an hour figures out a higher percentage of increase for the lower paid than for the higher paid, the raise for workers in the bottom brackets was calculated by some executives in the business at 13 per cent, while the union estimated as high as 17½ per cent. For the better paid, the gain was calculated at from 5 to 6 per cent to 7 per cent.

Arlington Mills telegraphed leaders of the labor unions interested in the strike there of its intention to increase wages. It was Pacific Mills which led off with a 10 per cent increase last Friday.

These are the big three of the woolen textile industry in Lawrence, and their announcement of advances last spring initiated the industry-wide increase of 10 per cent pay that took effect in May. Hence a new advance will be the second in a little over three months.

Labor Dispute

The raise at American Woolen was negotiated between the company and the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Pacific Mills has an independent union, and Arlington will probably not be able to install its raise until its labor dispute is settled.

"The increase in the American Woolen Co. will extend to all the company's 25,000 employees through the country," said Joseph A. Salerno, State Director of the Textile Workers Union. "The agreement covers all its mills that have collective bargaining, and the company will extend the same terms to its other mills.

"The pay advance in this one

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

More Funds for Britain Asked; Churchill Home Via Iceland; Nazis Seize Red Naval Base

Anglo-Soviet strategy begins to co-ordinate; British demand full aid to ally.

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Iceland on his return from his historic rendezvous at sea with President Roosevelt, it was disclosed here today. He inspected British and United States troops assigned to the defense of that strategic island.

The Prime Minister was described as looking "very happy indeed" as he and his party returned to British soil. They are scheduled to arrive in London tomorrow morning.

Churchill and party return to Britain: Page 7.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—The Anglo-Soviet alliance acquires new realism with two important acts of co-operation which were announced over the week end. They are:

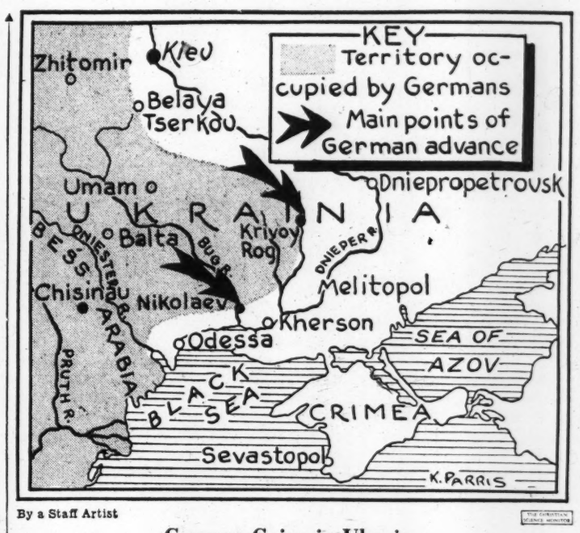
1. The signing of a trade pact between the two Nations whereby the Soviet will receive much-needed war materials.

2. A repetition of the joint Anglo-Soviet warning to Iran to remove German agents from its territory.

The trade agreement is intended to insure receipt by Russia of replacements of war equipment as well as machine tools and vital raw materials such as rubber. An initial credit of £10,000,000 has been opened in London for any Russian purchases that are not paid for in exports or cash. Nevertheless, a still greater invigoration of Britain's new alliance is looked for here with the safe arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party back in Britain from their Atlantic Ocean conference with President Roosevelt.

While the trade pact and warning to Iran are welcomed in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

German Gains in Ukraine

The area overrun by the Germans in the Southern Ukraine includes several important industrial centers.

Port and Mining Area Fall to Nazis in Ukraine

By the Associated Press

Monday, Aug. 18

The capture of Nikolaev, Soviet Black Sea naval base, and the rich mining area of Krivoi Rog by German forces in their advance into the southern Ukraine was announced by the German High Command.

The Russians acknowledged that they had withdrawn from these important industrial centers, but reported that they were making powerful counterattacks which had cost the Germans at least 25,000 men on the central and northern Ukraine front.

The Port of Odessa, second only to Leningrad as a shipbuilding and repair base, has been further endangered by the German advance toward the great Dnieper River, which, with the hydro-electric center of Dniepropetrovsk, lies immediately ahead of the advancing invader.

The loss of Krivoi Rog, upon which the Russians have depended heavily for iron ore, is felt no less keenly than that of Nikolaev, with its vast shipbuilding yards where the Bug River empties into the Black Sea. The Russian communiqué stated that defense forces had carried out Premier Stalin's scorched earth order before falling back from these cities.

7,000 Prisoners Captured

The Germans said 7,000 prisoners were captured, 38 cannon, and great quantities of tanks and planes seized.

The town of Gorodishche, about 80 miles southeast of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, still held by the Russians, also was bombed, DNB said, and the railway station was partially destroyed.

The German Air Force was said to be raking every ferry crossing of the Dnieper that it could find in an effort to prevent escape of the Russians from the Western Ukraine. Twelve Russian planes were reported brought down in the vicinity of Dniepropetrovsk and Cherkasi, to the northwest, also on the Dnieper.

Stalin Canal Bombed

The chief German news from the north was reports of Luftwaffe attacks on the Stalin Canal, which links the Gulf of Finland with the White Sea. Indirectly these attacks were directed at the light Russian naval vessels in the Gulf, for the Germans declared they had smashed locks of the canal and that ships would have to stay where they are until the Germans are ready to deal with them.

Farther to the north, east of Lake Ilmen, the Air Force was said to have raided numerous industrial and armament plants and destroyed 13 Soviet planes.

On the central front, Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's defenders of the road to Moscow were reported by Moscow to have hurled German troops back in large-scale counter-attacks.

The Soviet Bureau of Information listed three German divisions as knocked out of the fight in battles within the past few days These, the Bureau said, were the 262nd Infantry Division, described as composed of veterans of the battle of France; the 94th Infantry Division; and the 99th, which included a large force of cyclists and cavalry.

Heavy German Losses

The 262nd was said to have suffered losses up to 80 per cent of its men and equipment in fighting near the village of Gussakavo in which the Russians declared it was "finally destroyed and now no longer represents any fighting value."

Meanwhile the Finnish offensive in the north was stated to have brought about the fall of the Soviet-held town of Sortavala, rail and cultural center of the Karelian Isthmus, and the Germans were said to be pushing upon Leningrad from the south.

Authoritative sources in London said today, that the Germans apparently had launched a major new offensive in the north, aimed at Leningrad from Estonia.

This drive, they said, seemed to be timed with the final withdrawal of Marshal Semeon Budenny's Russian forces across the Dnieper River on the Ukraine flank of the eastern front.

The Keys of World Freedom: Will Nations Know the Door?

They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. . . .

—Point Three in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Charles E. Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The pledge of America and Britain—that men shall be free to choose the sovereignty under which they live—may well open the door upon the third great area in the history of human government.

After the World War the door swung open briefly. But the storm of nationalism was too strong. And when the door crashed closed, the key seemed lost.

Today it is in men's hands again—the same key which the Greeks used when they built their civilization on a concept of man's duty to his neighbor. Their door, too, swung shut when they failed to design any machinery for extending the scope of democracy beyond the market-place meetings of their own city states.

Then it opened wide a second time when Britain began developing the system of government by representation which made it possible to extend control by popular mandate over wider fields. Yet even as nation after nation embraced the method, a limit seemed reached. Government proved itself unable to penetrate the confines of the national state—unable to match the growing interdependence and intercommunication of the world.

Renewed Challenge

And now the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, embodying the right of the peoples to determine the manner of their governments, opens the opportunity and the challenge to make good the failure of 1919-20. For in the turbulent interval between two wars, important things have been learned. They are things which may make the vital difference between failure and success in international order.

One of them is the growing sense that nationalism is a frustration of progress in government. It is recognized—as was imperfectly seen two decades ago—that there is more to sovereignty than drawing the proper lines upon a map.

And there is more to it than selecting a republic or a constitutional monarchy. For today men are faced with the necessity of reassessing the fundamental relation between their form of government and the world itself.

Futility of Paris

A dozen movements, seeking to outline the shape of the postwar world, are today basing their case on the major lesson learned from the mistake of the last peace settlement.

For it is now recognized that the vigorous impulse to excessive nationalism served to increase, rather than to mitigate, world unrest.

The deliberations at Paris gave

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

They Save on Gas

By a Staff Photographer

Belmont Women Do Their Bit

Miss Judith Sparrow, left, is a member of Belmont's new "Savers' Club" which is dedicated to the "saving of gasoline and silk." Here she is "admonishing" Mrs. Barbara Murless for doing her shopping in her car. But Mrs. Murless, who is also a "Saver," isn't really violating the Club rules—it's all for the benefit of photographer.

Gasoline as usual: Page 4.

President reports to Congress leaders on sea parley; increased tension with Japan.

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Reliable indications that a Russian Far Eastern Army of great strength has been fully mobilized and stationed on the Siberian border and an hours'-long conference between United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and Japanese Foreign Minister Teijiro Toyoda stressed the critical situation in the Pacific tonight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—President Roosevelt moved immediately today to make good his pledge of increased American aid to Bolster the British-Russian two-front war on the Axis.

His first act was to summon the congressional leaders to the White House and to inform them that additional lend-lease funds to finance a bigger flow of war materials to the Allies will be necessary and that a special message and specific appropriation request will be forthcoming shortly.

At the same time Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference this noon took note of the strained relations between the United States and Japan, arising over the reported refusal of the Japanese Government to permit Americans to leave the country, by bluntly disclosing that Tokyo has still given Washington no satisfactory explanation of its attitude.

Hull's Charges

Despite charges from Tokyo that the United States is deliberately misrepresenting Japan's position, Mr. Hull reaffirmed today that more than 100 Americans are being detained and not allowed to board the American liner, President Coolidge.

After leaving the conference with President Roosevelt which lasted more than an hour and a half, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Leader, indicated that the one definite development arising from the discussions was the plans for the new lend-lease request.

Senator Barkley was of the impression that it might be a few weeks before it would be ready for action by Congress.

"Did the President express any particular satisfaction at the decision of Congress to take a month's vacation?" the Senator was asked.

Senator Barkley only grinned and replied that the President expressed no view on this particular point.

Budget Bureau Gets Plan

"The Budget Bureau is studying the lend-lease matter," he said, "and after it completes its study in all probability there will be a budget message."

He said that the amount of the new appropriation was not discussed and that a decision on that point would await further study.

The leaders carried away the impression from their talks at the White House that the President planned to submit no formal report to Congress on the Churchill conferences nor did he expect to address the country.

Back at his desk at the White House after his epochal conference with the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, with whom he said he found himself in complete agreement on all aspects of the conflict, the President started immediate preparations for the prospective Anglo-American-Soviet War Council in Moscow.

His first appointments this morning were with his legislative leaders and his objective was to lay the widest possible groundwork to insure politic[illegible] backing for the diplomatic initiative he took in conferring with Mr. Churchill and for the consequences which are still to flow from it.

Leaders at Conference

Present at this conference were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace; Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee; Senator Barkley and Senator Walter F. George (D), former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee; Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; and Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, Acting Speaker of the House. The President gave his legislative aides a detailed accounting of his discussions with the British Prime Minister, and together they discussed the whole international position.

Although final decisions have not yet emerged, it is already evident that Mr. Roosevelt intends to lose no time in pressing the advantages which the Churchill

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Fin Com Proposes Boston Save Near $500,000 Yearly With Own Incinerator

Would Build Big Plant On Albany Street

Envisaging a $480,000 annual saving to the City of Boston, the Boston Finance Commission today proposed that the City discard its present method of garbage disposal for downtown Boston as outmoded and expensive, and build an incinerator on Albany Street in the South End.

Light, power, and heat from the incinerator, which would cost an estimated $450,000, could be used to supply the City Hospital and the Public Works Department shops in the vicinity, and thus curtail City expenditures, the Commission declared. Together with economies in the actual disposal of garbage, these savings would aggregate nearly $500,000 a year or more than 30 cents in the Boston tax rate, according to the Commission's figures.

Now Done by Private Firm

Garbage disposal for downtown Boston is now handled by a private contractor, the Coleman Disposal Company, whose 10-year contract expires next July 1. The refuse is taken to a dump in Dorchester and another at Spectacle Island, in Boston Harbor, and is reduced at a privately-owned disposal plant on the island.

Political considerations have thwarted development of a "scientific and economical system" and have resulted in renewals of the 10-year contract in the past, the Commission charged. The present system has "grown up piecemeal," is "not scientifically organized," and "abounds in opportunities for uneconomical expenditure," it continues. The report implies, further, that the present City collection service and the accounting system for disposal abounds in opportunity for graft.

Under the present system garbage and refuse from the City proper and edjoining sections is collected by City labor and disposed of under the 10-year contract. In other sections of the City, contractors collect the matter and dispose of it in their own way, usually by sale to hog or mink farms and other sources.

A modern incinerator would be no nuisance whatever if established near City Hospital or anywhere else in a populated section, the Commission contends. Such a plant "could be operated in the center of the Public Garden without damage by gases or dust to the foliage or flowers of the Garden," it declares.

What Other Cities Do

Pointing to examples of modern plants now in use, the Commission finds that one of New York City's largest plants is "in the heart of the downtown business area on Fifty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, overlooking the Hendrick Hudson Parkway at its most traveled point." Many old residents of the neighborhood do not even know it is there, the Commission's investigators found.

In Cincinnati, three large incinerators are located in residential sections, but do not constitute a menace, the investigators discovered.

The present system of hiring a private contractor to dispose of the material costs the City about $450,000 a year, an expense which could be entirely eliminated by use of a City-owned incinerator, it was said.

The City is losing money because its system of charging commercial concerns for garbage collection has broken down, the Commission further discloses.

William Z. Ripley

William Z. Ripley, Nathaniel Ropes Professor Emeritus of Political Economy at Harvard University, who passed in Saturday at his summer home at East Edgecomb, Maine, wielded a wide influence through his writings and lectures in the field of economics. Professor Ripley, whose home was at 38 Bracebridge Road, Newton Center, Mass., was an authority on railroad transportation of international reputation and his services were frequently sought in an advisory capacity by the United States Government.

He was Administrator of Labor Standards in the U. S. War Department in 1918, when his chief responsibility was to see that strikes and other labor difficulties did not interfere with the delivery of military supplies. Previous to that he had served with the Eight Hour Commission in 1916. From 1919 to to 1920, he served as Chairman of the National Adjustment Commission of the U. S. Shipping Board, and was active in ports from New York to New Orleans, settling strikes of longshoremen who demanded that wages be maintained at a wartime level.

For the following three years, he served with the Interstate Commerce Commission, writing a plan in 1921 for consolidation of railroads which he believed was the only means to stabilizing rail investments.

He had been a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad from 1917 to 1933.

Professor Ripley was a native of Medford, Mass., and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He studied sociology in several European universities and upon returning to the United States, entered Columbia University, where he took his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees. He was professor of economics at M. I. T. from 1895 until 1901 when he was appointed Ropes Professor of Economy at Harvard. He retired from active teaching in 1933.

By a Staff Photographer

Representatives on New England Tour

Upper left: Representative Fred L. Crawford, of Michigan, left, and Chairman Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas, right, confer on questions they will put to New England farmers. Upper right: Left to right, Representative William H. Wheat, Illinois; Ross Rizley, Oklahoma; and Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana. Lower: Some of the Representatives' wives who are visiting New England: left to right, Mrs. Phil A. Bennett, Missouri; Mrs. William H. Wheat, Illinois; Mrs. Clifford R. Hope, Kansas; and Mrs. Ross Rizley, Oklahoma.

G. O. P. Seeks New England's Farm View

Fifteen members of the Republican Farm Study Committee, who arrived in Boston last night from Washington—several accompanied by their wives—started out today on a four-day visit to the New England States to study agriculture in this area.

The Committee, composed of 57 Republican Members of Congress, was appointed by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, to make a study of agriculture throughout the United States. Membership represents 23 States. And the present Committee succeeds a similar group which Mr. Martin appointed during the 78th Congress, shortly after the outbreak of the war.

"I want you to go out among the farmers themselves, get their suggestions and viewpoints; find out what they think their problems are, and what the Federal Government can do to assist in their solution," he told the members of the Committee.

So, today, these Committeemen are on a tour of New England—a tour which, it is hoped, will be the forerunner of a series of studies in a number of States during the coming fall and winter.

"New England," says Chairman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, in outlining the purposes of the study trip, "is commonly thought of as an industrial community, yet its agriculture is of tremendous importance, not only to New England, but to the Nation. It will be our purpose to make as thorough and careful a study as we can of all the various aspects of the production, processing, and distribution of New England agricultural products.

"Most of us," he added, "know pretty well the problems of our own localities, but find ourselves woefully lacking in information when we get into new territory. Therefore, we expect to learn a great deal during our stay. And we feel that a trip of this kind can be of mutual benefit to the Members of Congress, and to those engaged in agriculture.

"Marketing agreements, affecting milk, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, surplus removal operations, agricultural credits, and soil conservation programs are of concern to every farmer," Mr. Hope continued.

"Tariffs and trade agreements vitally affect his welfare. Therefore, it is to the interest of the New England agriculturists that those of us in Washington, who must consider and vote legislation affecting these matters, have the benefit of your viewpoints, your experience, and your suggestions.

"All of this was true even before the war began. It is of even greater importance today. As our defense program proceeds, it is becoming increasingly evident that the Federal Government will have more power over the activities of every citizen. Agriculture as an industry is of vast importance to national defense."

Mr. Hope pointed out that the first World War left agriculture in a depressed and demoralized condition. There is "grave danger," he added, "that in the working out of the present defense program, things may be done which will work to the permanent disadvantage of agriculture and accentuate postwar reconstruction problems.

"There is also grave danger that governmental controls will undermine our free system of government, and one of our major objectives is to prevent this from happening.

"I want to emphasiz," he concluded, "that our main purpose in coming to New England is to get in touch with real farmers—dirt farmers as we could call them out in the Middle West. We want their ideas and suggestions. We feel sure that New England farmers can give us ideas."

10 P. C. Raise Forecast For Wool Industry

Continued from Page 1

company will amount to $4,000,000 a year.

"The strike that occurred in the company's mills in Lawrence last week is over, and everybody is back at work.

"Minimum pay for 47 cents an hour was also established. The rate set by the Federal Wage-Hour law for the industry is 36 cents.

Other Negotiations Opened

"We are also opening negotiations with other mills, and I look for a general advance through the industry. The increase may also spread to cotton.

"The raise was negotiated over three days last week by Emil Rieve, President of the Union, myself as State Director, and James W. Bamford, Director at Lawrence. The agreement was ratified unanimously at a union mass meeting in Lawrence yesterday.

"This makes three increases the union has arranged with the American Woolen Company in the last 15 months. We got a 10 per cent increase last year and another 10 per cent advance on May 12 of this year."

Wages in the woolen textile industry have still not quite come up to their all-time peak of 1920.

Worcester Raise

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—A five per cent increase in hourly wage rates and on piece work, effective immediately, was announced today by Gratan & Knight Co. It affects 750.

The increase came after a series of conferences with employees, members of the Leather Workers Union, C. I. O., under the clause of an agreement under which wage scales would fluctuate with the cost of living.

Woonsocket Raises

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Ten thousand textile workers in 35 Woonsocket mills received today wage increases aggregating $50,000 weekly. The raise was announced by the Manufacturers Association after a conference with the Industrial Trades Unions of America.

It provides for a seven-cent hourly increase for workers in plants using the French Spinning and Weaving System and in wool spinning and dyeing plants. Workers in plants using the Bradford System will get a flat 10 per cent increase.

Tobin, Curley Enter Race For Mayor

Boston's long somnolent mayoralty campaign suddenly burst into full activity today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin filed application for nomination papers at City Hall, thus launching his candidacy for a second four-year term.

An eventful campaign was assured when, a few minutes after Mayor Tobin entered the race, former Gov. James M. Curley, thrice mayor of Boston and veteran of 40 years in Boston politics, visited the Election Department to apply for nomination papers.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, had already entered the contest.

Curley's Statement

When he appeared at Boston City Hall to apply for nomination papers for the coming campaign, Mr. Curley released a prepared statement to the press, including the following remarks:

"The announcement of Mayor Tobin that it is his purpose to give Boston four years more of the kind of administration it has received in the past four years leaves no course open to anyone interested in Boston and its inhabitants, than to oppose his candidacy and this, I believe, can best be done through being a candidate against him for Mayor. . . . His declaration, smugly complacent and replete with falsehood might be confusing and amusing at a less critical time.

"These facts stand out clearly that the tax rate today is the highest in the history of the City and if it were an honest tax rate, it would be appalling. Reference to noncurtailment of city services must strike a responsive chord in East Boston, West End, North End, South End, Charlestown, Dorchester and South Boston, where hospitals, libraries, firehouses, convenient stations, and playgrounds have been closed or abandoned.

"The same group of cold and cruel bankers that sought to impose eatless and workless weeks upon the people of Boston from 1930 to 1933 when the depression was at its height, have been at the helm, steering the course pursued by their creature, and seek the privilege for four years more.

"The issue is simple; it is the return of the government of Boston from the bankers to the people. . . ."

Sounding the keynote for his campaign, Mayor Tobin in a formal statement declared he would base his appeal on the accomplishments of his administration "under adverse conditions during the last four years."

"As Mayor of Boston, I have not performed the impossible, nor did I promise the voters of Boston four years ago that my election would be the signal for miraculous happenings in the city government. I may emphatically state, however, that in the four years which have elapsed substantial and solid progress has been made. This has been achieved without resorting to synthetic or spurious ruses, and without political subterfuge, expediency or vindictiveness. On the contrary, it has been my constant purpose to conduct the affairs of our city so that first, its current condition might be improved and strengthened and, second, that its future made as secure as our efforts might make possible.

"The most important aspect of our city government—its financial standing—has shown a steady and progressive improvement during the past four years. The essential services of our city have not been disrupted or curtailed, and those who work for the city government have not been badgered, browbeaten, or injured in salary or position.

"The ordinary running expenses of the city have been substantially lowered. Tax assessments have been reduced. The tax rate, reduced one dollar this year, seems on the downward path once again. The total debt of the city has been cut by over $15,000,000. In short, our city government has shown real improvement in the past four years, an dthis without injury to any individual or group, and with even more generous and thoughtful treatment, towards our poor, our needy, our ill and infirm."

By a Staff Photographer

Enters Race for Second Term

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston is shown at the office of the Election Commission in City Hall as he signed an application for nomination papers for the November mayoralty election. William A. Motley Jr., Commission Chairman, is looking on.

Argentine Scout Pinches Self —It's Really Mrs. Roosevelt

CAMP BONNIE BRAE, East Otis, Mass., Aug. 18—When Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt arrived at the Western Hemisphere Encampment of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides here today, one of the most excited young ladies in Camp was Irma Acuna of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Pictures of President Roosevelt hang in many homes in Buenos Aires. "He is their idol," said Irma, whose life-long ambition to come to the United States was realized in her trip to Bonnie Brae. Irma is one of 23 Girl Guides who have come to the Western Hemisphere Encampment from Latin-American countries and British and French possessions south of the Rio Grande.

Girl Scouts from all over the United States, swelling the total encampment of 160, were on hand to extend enthusiastic greeting to Mrs. Roosevelt when she arrived this morning.

Irma doesn't speak a word of English. But don't think for a minute that that is any handicap to Irma.

The first night at Camp she found herself assigned to waitress duty at dinner. When the girls called for more gravy, Irma simply repeated "gravee, gravee, gravee" all the way to the kitchen.

On Press Day, when photographers and reporters were invited to Camp, it was the girls from South of the Rio Grande who carried away the show. Many of them brought their native costumes; Maria Adelaida Palacios even brought two, one an Indian gown of white with cross stitch embroidery, the other a gay red and green native Mexican costume, heavily embroidered with sequins.

Pictures over, persistent reporters followed the girls to the porch of the lodge where Celia Morrell and Margarita Parraga of Havana sang Cuban songs, and Irma, still dressed in a native Argentine peasant costume of blue flowered cotton, seated herself on the floor and answered a barrage of questions through an interpreter.

Many American movies are shown in Buenos Aires, she reported, adding that her favorite stars were Errol Flynn and Bette Davis. Censorship is very strict, and the Charlie Chaplin film, "The Great Dictator," was not allowed in her city, Irma related.

Vermont U. Trustees Quit

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Resignations of nine Trustees of the University of Vermont were revealed today when Gov. William H. Wills called a special meeting of a University Rehabilitation Committee at his offices.

Governor Wills said that Newman K. Chaffee, a Trustee since 1919, and acting President of the University since last spring, resigned Saturday, as did Carroll W. Doten, of Cambridge; Cassius Peck, of Portland, Ore., and Willard Mitchell, George W. Walter and Harry B. Oakley, of New York.

Their places were filled by the election of Arthur Kehoe, J. Howard Moore and Joseph Auld, of New York; F. W. Shepardson and Levi P. Smith, of Burlington; Dr. F. E. Farmer, of St. Johnsbury, and Joseph Johnson, of Springfield, and the Board was reorganized with United States Senator Warren R. Austin as Chairman.

Senator Austin, however, announced that his own resignation, and those of Roy L. Patrick, of Burlington, and H. M. McFarland, of Hyde Park, were presented to the Board Saturday, for submission to Governor Wills.

Quincy Airport Plans Reach Site-Seeking Stage

Plans for a municipal airport in Quincy to replace the former Dennison Field, recently taken over by the Navy, are being advanced by a citizens committee.

The City Council has received a petition containing 1,000 names asking official action, and Victor Brown of Quincy has accepted chairmanship of the special group. Permanent officers will be chosen, and sites will be surveyed throughout the City.

Charles H. Taylor

Charles H. Taylor, who passed on at his home in Boston today, served as a Director of the Boston Globe from 1893 to 1937.

During his newspaper career he was President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association for three years and held honorary memberships in the International Photo-Engravers' Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

In 1933, the College of William and Mary awarded him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

Born in Charlestown, Mass., he attended Boston Latin School and later received a B. A. and an honorary A. M. degree from Harvard. Among his many interests were the Business Historical Society of which he was the first President. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vice-President and Director of the Bostonian Society; a former President of the Boston Society of Natural History and was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts State Library from 1924 to 1936.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "Colonial Portraits" in a forenoon lecture. At 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Band Concert by the Commonwealth Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the midday concert will be William Barrington Sargent. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 9.
Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Increasing and thickening cloudiness, not so cool tonight as last night; Tuesday mostly cloudy followed by occasional rain during the afternoon with little change in temperature; gentle winds; mostly southwest, tonight backing to southerly and increasing to moderate Tuesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be near 60 degrees.

All New England except Maine: Increasing and thickening cloudiness, not nearly so cool tonight as last night; Tuesday mostly cloudy followed by occasional rain with little change in temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight, not so cool as last night; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer followed by rain at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle winds, mostly westerly tonight backing to southerly and increasing to moderate Tuesday; weather fair tonight; considerable cloudiness Tuesday with occasional rain from Portsmouth south during Tuesday afternoon; visibility will be good tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	74	New Orleans	79	91
Chicago	61	73	New York	64	77
Denver	55	84	Norfolk	67	76
Kansas City	73	95	Philadelphia	61	78
Los Angeles	65	80	St. Louis	73	93
Miami	78	81	San Francisco	60	80
Minneapolis	63	81	Washington	64	78

A—8:30 a. m.; D. S. T., August 18.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:49 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 8:24 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:12 p. m.

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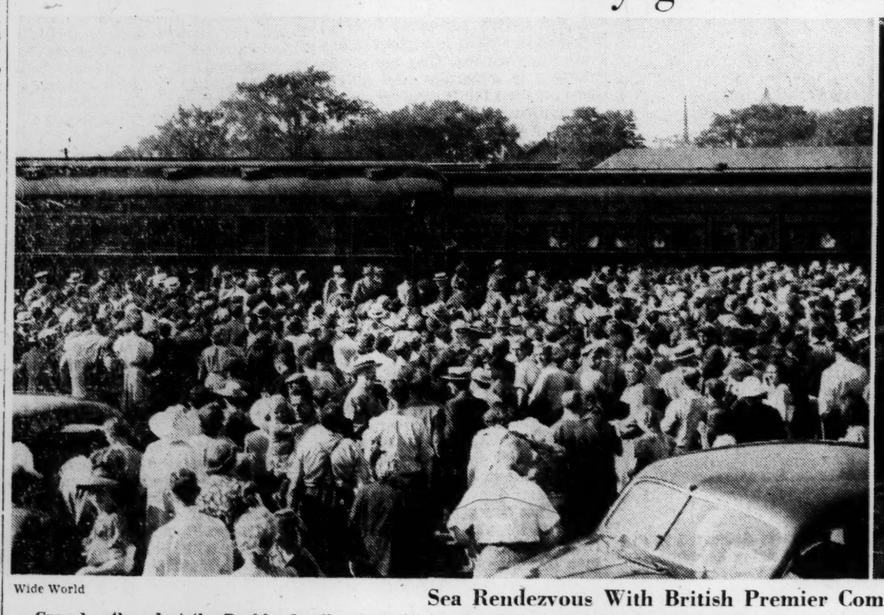
Maine's Bon Voyage to President Roosevelt



Wide World

Sea Rendezvous With British Premier Comes to an End

Crowd gathered at the Rockland railroad station on Aug. 16 to greet the Chief Executive when he debarked from the presidential yacht Potomac for special train to take him back to the White House. His "vacation" cruise included his epoch-making conference with Winston Churchill and his party from Britain. At right—The President flashes broad smile and waves his hat to the crowd awaiting him on the dock.

Guatemala Weaves Roads Into Pattern of Democracy

"South of the Rio Grande"
Thirteenth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—The Partido (Party) Liberal Progresista, which has been in control of the Republic of Guatemala for the past 10 years, has published a good deal of campaign literaure, but it has written nothing on paper that even approaches, in interest and cogency, the story it has inscribed on its country's precipitous mountains; These mountain inscriptions are legible even to the illiterate masses. They are roads.

Guatemala has a better network of roads than any other country between the Rio Grande and the Amazon rivers. And road building here is more difficult than in most other lands, because the mountains rise sheer and abrupt from sea level to a height of 14,000 feet.

Guatemala looks like a torn, dented sombrero. The marginal areas constituting half of the country are low, flat, hot, and swampy. The center is very high and jagged, with exceedingly steep slopes. Smoke still emerges occasionally from lofty volcanoes. Exquisite and deep lakes rest in some of the mountain recesses. The ridges intertwine with one another, and the exalted peaks are strewn about in confusion, so every natural trail is interrupted and tangled.

Guatemala is a collection of valley labyrinths, half of them on edge and all inextricably jammed together. This makes road building very difficult and costly. In addition, heavy rains fall almost every day in Guatemala during four months of the year. This water streaming down in torrents, tends to ruin in the evening the grading completed in the morning. Still, in spite of all these things, the Guatemalan Government during the last few years has covered most of the country, including both mountain and swamp areas, with good roads. It alone, of all the Latin states in North America, has completed its quota of the Pan-American Highway. It has done this from current receipts, without foreign loans or internal credits.

Has Right to Boast

President Ubico has a right to boast of "Siete mil kilometros de carreteras en ocho años," or 3,600 miles of roads in eight years.

The significance of this achievement is shown by the fact that Guatemala is the only country between the Rio Grande and the Amazon that can be traversed from end to end in an auto. There is regular bus service from Mexico to Guatemala City and from Guatemala City on to Salvador. I covered the entire route and have never ridden on such steep grades as those. I went in a 1939 model of a standard American sedan of a type classed above our "three cheap cars."

So precipitous was the ascent that in two places our engine stalled. With the help of passersby we got going again. Here in Guatemala I met two New England youths who had come over the road in brand new motorcycles. Their heavily loaded machines also stalled and required a bit of primitive Indian assistance.

Later I met a passenger here who without difficulty had come over both of the steepest grades in a single morning in a 1940 Ford station wagon carrying 12 passengers. Thousands of American cars constantly travel over all Guatemalan roads, including the most formidable stretches.

As is appropriate, Guatemala has given the name of Route No. 1 to that section of the Pan-American Highway extending from the Mexican border to the Capital. It is 200 miles long, and without question one of the most spectacular roads in the Americas. It already carries an extensive traffic. Route No. 2 is the section of the Pan-American Highway running from Guatemala City to Salvador. It is 110 miles long and also much used. The distinction given to this Pan-American route by the Guatemalan State is symbolic of the great importance Guatemala attributes to all American co-operation. It typifies the very friendly attitude of the Guatemalan Government and Nation toward the United States and the other American states.

Variety of Landscape

As the traveler stops to view the panorama at the top of a pass over a Guatemalan mountain ridge, or beside an azure lake, lying beneath a towering Guatemalan volcano, he realizes the marvelous variety of landscape that will be presented to him when the all-American paved road is completed from Texas, through Mexico and Guatemala, on to South America. All states in this part of the world are working steadily and rapidly on the project.

Guatemala's National Route No. 3, which already is completed, goes from the Capital to the Pacific Coast; Number Four goes to the Atlantic entrance, Puerto Barrios. It traverses swamps and jungles and is still under construction.

Route No. 5, which covers nearly 300 miles and is the longest in the country, goes from the Capital to the northern border. The whole northern area is low, torrid, and humid, and is covered with rank lush vegetation. It is not easy for the workers to put Route No. 5 through such country, but they are steadily advancing.

Two hundred and ninety-six bridges have been built in eight years, 59 in 1935 alone. All are substantial, some are large and beautiful.

Primitive Labor

In addition to this new network of roads, a canal has been built along the Pacific Coast, similar to Florida's inland waterway. This has been made by widening, deepening, and straightening natural streams, and in that low area has proven not only cheaper in initial cost than road building, but the transportation of goods by it is appreciably cheaper than in trucks. This Canal of Chiquimulilla, which will be 100 miles long and half of which already is finished, will connect Guatemala's chief western port with El Salvador and also facilitate internal traffic.

To a large extent, the new waterways and roadways have been constructed by crude, primitive labor, which is natural where manpower is very cheap. You may see copper-faced men slowly carrying great rocks up or down hill on their backs, for constructing embankments. But you also will see some of the best American construction and excavation machines, very effectively used.

Such an extensive enterprise as building these roads and the canal would have been unthinkable without the order General Ubico so firmly imposes. They are a direct result of his paternal autocracy.

These new communications are producing far-reaching results. National unity has been strengthened, civil administration facilitated, burdens weighing millions of tons literally have been taken from the backs of the Indian carriers, educational possibilities have been improved, business and industry aided.

Every one of these improvements is favorable to the cause of democracy. Through them President Ubico has brought Guatemala into the front rank of Latin-American states. This stable, orderly, progressive Republic is an important sector in the all-American front, defending democracy against the onslaught of Fascist despotism.

Busses Play Role in Guatemalan Unity

Ewing Galloway

Railroad Station at Guatemala City

Coming of motor vehicles forced Guatemala to build highways, and now a network of bus lines provides convenient and comfortable transportation which the railroads never were able to provide. Guatemala is the only country between the Rio Grande and Panama that can be crossed from end to end in an automobile.

Pony Express in Modern Guise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The West has just rounded a mail cycle. With its first modern H. P. O. (Highway Post Office) now operating between San Francisco, Oakland, and Pacific Grove on Monterey Bay, memories of the Pony Express and Wells Fargo stages are revived.

First the stage and pony express, then the train and airplane, now the motor bus—the mail has taken to the road again.

Each day at 5 a. m. a red, white, and blue bus with mail from all points departs from San Francisco by way of the Bay Bridge to Oakland, thence on its trip south to San Jose, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Del Monte, and Monterey.

After laying over in Pacific Grove three hours the bus begins its daily trip back at 2 in the afternoon, arriving with mail for San Francisco and other points at 8 at night.

With the gradual withdrawal of trains from some of the smaller cities, leaving some with only one mail a day and some with none at all, the Highway Post Office assures them all at least one mail a day from north and south which just about covers all points.

A highway equivalent of the Railway Post Office, the motor coach is equipped inside with pigeon holes for letter sorting, mail sacks, and sack racks for distribution of each town's mail, and cancellation stamps.

Besides the driver the bus is staffed with two mail clerks. It is the driver's task to see that "the mail gets through on time," just as in the old staging days. A noticeable difference, of course, will be the absence of a shotgun messenger seated by his side as in the days of Wells Fargo. No doubt the modern driver will carry ample protection, although the modern high-speed bus is hardly an attractive subject for a modern highwayman.

On "Trip 1" Aug. 4 the H. P. O. carried 22,333 covers stamped with the commemoratve Pony Express stamp. These carried a map of the route across the Bay Bridge showing some 20 intermediate points and the postmasters at each city on the route. Besides the driver and mail clerks and other postal officials, the H. P. O. carried James F. Cooper, the San Leandro mail clerk, who first proposed highway mail service, so it is said, 14 years ago.

While the San Francisco-Pacific Grove highway post office is the first in the West, it is the third of its kind in the Nation. Others operate between Washington and Harrisburg, Pa., and between South Bend and Indianapolis, Ind.

Dahlias to Feature Inglewood Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 18—Over an acre of Southern California's finest flowers, covering a space of more than 40,000 square feet in the Hollywood Turf Club, will be displayed at the annual Inglewood Flower Show, Aug. 23 and 24.

Included in the exhibit will be dahlias, the feature flowers, a display of begonias, a South Sea island scene of fuchsias, and almost all summer-blooming flowers. Competition between individual flower enthusiasts and garden clubs will be keen for the three national medals and numerous trophies to be awarded. Over 15,000 are expected to attend this year.

Applicants Sought For Maritime Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Maritime Service Enrolling Office announced that restrictions on the number of enrollments for training of apprentice seamen had been removed.

Applicants between the ages of 18 and 23 are being accepted for instruction which fits them for various positions aboard merchant ships.

Alpheus Geer

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Alpheus Geer, who passed on here yesterday, was a philanthropic clubman who devoted many years of his life to rehabilitating criminals.

Son of Dr. George Jarvis Geer, a prominent clergyman, schooled in the classics, and experienced in the ways of big business, Mr. Geer had contemplated with sympathy the lot of former convicts.

"Self-discipline, self-denial, service, and common sense will wipe out more crime than could armies," he declared in 1919 when he founded the Marshall Stillman Movement.

Respected by criminals whom he had tried to help, but dejected by the results, Mr. Geer finally, in 1931, announced the end of the Movement.

"Ninety-eight per cent of the underworld—97 at least—are what we might call unreliable," he told the State Chamber of Commerce.

He continued to defend the remaining 2 or 3 per cent, however, as "right guys—the most dependable of men."

Rotarians Help Recruit Marines

HAMMOND, La. (AP)—The country may have to continue the draft for a while but Maj. Meigs O. Frost, of the Marine Corps, has a potential substitute.

He told a local Rotary Club about a World War veteran, Pius A. Argo of Jasper, Ala., who personally enlisted seven marine recruits after himself being turned down for enlistment because he was too old.

He suggested that the Rotarians consider themselves as individual recruiting agents for the Marines. Nearly 200 members of Tangipahoa Parish were on the watch for eligible recruits after voting unanimously to set their goal at a recruit a member.

Building One's Home Calls For Most Careful Preparation

"A Stitch in Time"
Thirteenth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

If you have never gone through the process of buying a lot and building a house on it, especially if you have not had the responsibility of owning your own home before, there are many points concerning which you may need information. Careful preparation and the taking into consideration of these commonly unknown factors will pay rich dividends through the years in satisfaction, safety, and economy in the home.

In selecting your location and picking out your lot, you will, of course, study the character of the neighborhood and its residents. You will also examine the matters of accessibility of transportation, schools, stores, freedom from undesirable noise, smoke or odors from factories, and the like. But have you thought about restrictions against Asiatics, business buildings, apartment houses, and similar drawbacks, in case this is an element you wish and can afford to take into consideration?

If such restrictions have been imposed by an agreement among owners at some time in the past, or by the original owner of the tract when he subdivided and sold its subdivisions, they will appear in the title company's report, which you will secure before you buy. If they exist by virtue of city zoning ordinances, they can be found by reference to the city clerk's records, or those of the city planning commission, if there is one.

All these matters are to be determined while you are choosing your lot, not to be viewed with regret after you have parted with your money.

Other Restrictions

Other building restrictions that may exist include the value of the house which you may be permitted to erect on the lot. They may require that the house to be built shall cost not less than $5,000 or not less than $8,000. There may be a restriction by prior deed or by city ordinance providing that the house must set back not less than a certain distance, such as 20 feet, from the sidewalk line, that it approach no nearer to the adjoining lot than so many feet, that certain fireproof or fire-resistant materials be included in constructing roofs or walls, that the foundation be at least a certain width, and that it extend a certain depth below the surface of the ground. All such restrictions will have an effect on your building plans and upon the cost of construction.

I have known of more than one case in which people bought and paid for the lot they thought would be the site of the home of their dreams, only to discover that some restrictions or other unforseen, but ascertainable fact, had made it worthless for their purposes.

If you are thinking of purchasing a lot in a new tract, find out whether water, electricity, and gas have become available, whether sewers have been put in, and whether telephone lines have been run.

Exercise Precautions

If you are going to excavate for a cellar or garage or both and the land is rocky, it may be worth while testing to find out whether you are going to have to blast out rock at considerable expense. This has often caught a purchaser unawares and has cost him hundreds of dollars beyond the price of merely digging and hauling away dirt.

In contracting for the purchase of the lot, you will exercise the same precaution regarding the title as are detailed in the later chapter on Buying a Home. The considerations are the same.

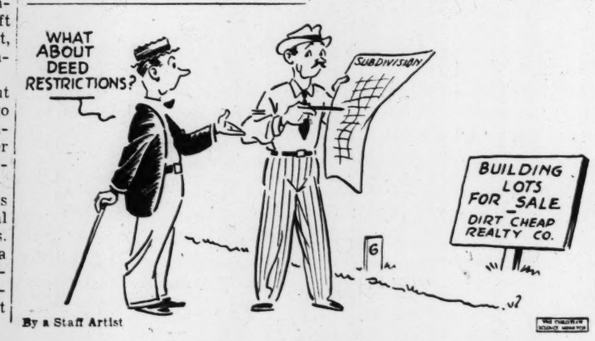
Once you have your lot and are ready to build, consult a good architect. From knowing of his work or inquiry of his satisfied clients, select one who is not only an artist but a practical man. There is a great difference. An architect may be able to win high honors for the beauty of line and color and ornament which he achieves, but if he is not practical and a good businessman, you will rue the day you commissioned him.

He will draw lovely plans for a living room, but will put the fireplace on the wrong side for a good draft, so that smoke will pour into the room. He will give you too few electric convenience outlets, or put them in unhandy places. He will give you that dream kitchen, but with the cooler at the warmest corner of the house. Other important points which you will not catch will appear after you have moved in and often too late to do anything about them.

But why, you may ask, do I need an architect? If I secure the services of a clever builder, he can lay out the simple plans necessary to give us the house we want. The answer is that if you are going to have merely a pre-fabricated house or its equivalent, one which is without distinction of line, color, or general arrangement, one that may or may not fit into the surroundings of landscape and adjoining houses, you may get by without an architect. But even if your builder can furnish you with reasonably satisfactory plans, the architect's supervision of construction is the double check which is often necessary to your getting every item of construction right.

Have an agreement with the architect as to his fee, both as to the amount—for fees vary—and as to time for payment. The customary fee is a certain percentage of the total cost of the building, paid in installments as the work progresses and bills for materials and labor are paid on his okay. There should be a written memorandum covering this agreement, to insure against misunderstanding or forgetfulness on the part of either architect or client.

In engaging a builder, you will have the assistance of your architect, after he has drawn your plans and you are ready to go forward. He will have also drawn specifications, which he can submit to more than one builder, so as to get the advantage of competitive bidding.



By a Staff Artist

Customers Buy Bonds, Find Store Bill 'Paid'

MILLARD, Neb. (AP)—John A. Peters' generosity may advance sales of defense bonds by as much as $12,464.

That was the amount his customers owed him after he had been a merchant here for 40 years. He said he would wipe all debts off his accounts—if the customers would invest what they owed in defense

U. S.-Japanese Rift Hits Hawaiian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Although the first impact of the economic action by the United States against Japan has left no immediate discernible mark on business in Hawaii, the resultant increase in Pacific tension has turned a more penetrating spotlight of public examination and public interest on the status of the 155,000 Japanese in this mid-Pacific outpost of American defense.

First apprehension with which news of the "freeze order" was received in Hawaii evaporated quickly when it became apparent that this measure had been cushioned by enough special licenses and other devices so that the business structure of the Territory could absorb the blow without losing balance.

Assignment of eight Federal Treasury representatives to Hawaii to assist in application of the new trade restrictions in the Territory has been regarded as reassuring evidence that the Federal Government will take all necessary precautions to prevent economic sanctions against Japan from upsetting business in the Territory at this critical time.

In general, the net effect of increasing tension between Japan and the United States, in so far as Hawaii is concerned, has been to subject the Japanese residents of the Islands to more scrutiny than ever before.

35,000 Japanese Aliens

One of the first groups caught in the light of these new developments were the Japanese aliens in Hawaii.

Of Hawaii's total population of 415,000 persons, 37 per cent, or 155,000, are of Japanese ancestry, and of this group approximately 35,000 are aliens.

Although the alien Japanese in Hawaii are diminishing, they still comprise an important part of the business community. Their assets are believed to run into the millions. Many communities in Hawaii depend upon alien-owned grocery stores, and other alien business interests are extensive. Federal seizure of fishing vessels in Hawaii because of improper registration revealed that the bulk of the fleet was owned by aliens. When these ships were tied up by Federal action the fishing industry was virtually paralyzed.

During the session of the Territorial Legislature in February and March when formulation of a wage and hour law for Hawaii was under discussion members of the Japanese business community, leadership in which is largely alien, strongly advocated establishment of a longer work week and lower wages than had been set by Federal standards. Their stand aroused hostile opposition from the Caucasian business interests.

Wage Increase Favored

Recently, however, a change of attitude has been noted among members of this group. When Japanese business leaders held a Territorial convention in July they went on record as favoring measures which will raise wage and hour standards in businesses with which they are associated. Now that new trade restrictions place them under strict Federal surveillance, the alien Japanese businessmen in Hawaii are expected to swing more directly in line with American standards.

Renewed attention has also been focused on the status of the dual citizen—Japanese who are American citizens by birth, but whose citizenship is also claimed by Japan.

Despite the fact that hundreds of young Japanese have taken advantage of expatriation procedure to renounce their Japanese citizenship, the number of dual citizens in Hawaii is still estimated to total approximately 20,000.

In so far as application of the "freeze order" and other economic sanctions are concerned, the dual citizen is not affected, because the American Government does not recognize the Japanese claims on his citizenship. But these measures and reciprocal action by Japan are expected to have the effect of encouraging dual citizens to relinquish their Japanese citizenship. Many of them have clung to their dual status to preserve property rights in Japan.

Property Rights Affected

Renunciation of Japanese citizenship in such cases also involves renunciation of property rights; many have retained dual status to preserve these rights. But now that Japan has also "frozen" assets of Americans, it is thought probable that many dual citizens will abandon hope of capitalizing on their Japanese property rights and will relinquish their Japanese citizenship.

Another result of the Pacific crisis has been to retard various programs in Hawaii for cultivation of better interracial understanding among nations and peoples of the Pacific rim. As there has been increasing emphasis on Hawaii's importance as a defense outpost, there has been decreasing emphasis on Hawaii's importance as a cultural clearing house and as mid-Pacific headquarters for exchange of ideas for bettering Pacific relations.

Such agencies as the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Pan-Pacific Union, and the Oriental Institute at the University of Hawaii are still in existence, but their activities have been greatly curtailed in comparison with programs in years past.

Defense "Immigrants"

A new component has been added to Hawaii's cosmopolitan population by the defense program. This component is composed of the Army and Navy wives and children, the steel workers, hard rock miners, the welders, carpenters, plumbers and other craftsmen who have come to Hawaii by the thousands to work on defense projects. Many come from middle western communities where there is little racial variety. Many come from communities where there is a sharp social distinction between persons of light and dark skins.

Unlike the tourists who come to Hawaii for a few weeks of sunshine and glamour and depart, the defense "immigrants" come to Hawaii for two, three or four years, or for the "duration." Many of them are put to work on projects from which Japanese, American-born as well as aliens, are restricted.

While these restrictions do not necessarily breed suspicions, they do not help the newcomer to understand the cosmopolitan community of which he is a part. The location of their work, the fact that many of them are housed together near projects on which they are employed, their common interests and background are factors which tend to maintain the identity of this new population group in Hawaii and keep it from blending with the rest of the community.

Territorial Conference

Problems confronting the younger generation of Japanese in Hawaii were discussed at the territorial conference of New Americans in July. This is an organization composed of young Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The challenge facing this group in Hawaii today was summarized by Dr. Paul S. Bachman, Professor of Political Science at the University of Hawaii. He said that this group, now constituting one fourth of Hawaii's voting population and destined eventually to represent one third of the voters, will determine Hawaii's political status of the future. If Hawaii eventually is to have statehood, he said, it's up to these young Japanese to prove that they are citizens worthy of that status.

"You belong," he said, addressing the young Japanese, "to the generation that must prove that your American citizenship is not a mere accident of birth on American soil, but is accompanied by a deep-seated loyalty to American ideals and institutions."

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Motorists Have No Difficulty Getting 'Gas,' Although Stations' Supplies Cut

First Come, First Served Rules; 'Priorities' Cause Confusion

Gasoline as usual was available to Atlantic seaboard motorists today, despite the Government's 10 per cent supply reduction, as oil dealers and State officials wrestled with the problem of enforcing priority schedules.

In theory, a priority program which would assure commercial vehicles, ambulances, fire engines, agricultural machinery, and governmental cars adequate gasoline, while pleasure drivers wait, has been established.

In practice, nothing of the sort is yet in effect. Gasoline sales are still "first come, first served."

Still Some Confusion

A survey of retail "gas" stations near Boston and of large gasoline distributing companies indicated that Saturday's order has left confusion in its wake from the offices of the highest officials down to the yards of the smallest "one-man" stations.

The Massachusetts Gasoline Advisory Committee met today with David H. Howie, State Conservator, in an attempt to iron out the problems.

Typical unanswered dealers' questions were these:

1. If a driver comes in to buy "gas," how can I refuse him? Does Mr. Ickes expect me to send him next door to my competitor?
2. Am I expected to find out why my customers are on the road, and sell only to those on the top of the priority list?

From all indications, the stations simply will sell until their tanks run dry, then close up until they can get further supply.

To the average motorist, the result will be that every so often he will find a station closed.

To many thousands of "gas" station workers, however, the whole issue is more serious. Those stations operated directly by the big oil companies can doubtless keep going with sales reduced. But the independent dealers—the small shop owners who purchase well-known brands of "gas" for "cash on the line, and depend upon sales to meet operating expenses—say they are in danger of "folding up."

Job-Losing Begins?

One such man, who said he was the oldest Belmont dealer for one large oil company, declared he had been quietly told to "take a week off and look for another job."

According to a statement issued jointly yesterday by the National Petroleum Co-ordinating Council and the Independent Oil Men's Association, steps have been taken to transfer a maximum of tankers from middle western routes to the eastern seaboard.

The western areas will "voluntarily assume their share of the burden," it was said.

Washington intends that priority in "gas" sales should be given to vehicles in this order, the statement said.

1. Commercial vehicles "so classified by law,"
2. Vehicles "necessary for public health or safety."
3. Farm machinery and motor trucks for farm purposes.
4. Vehicles owned or operated by Federal, State, or local governments.

It was learned today that Saturday's order, as transferred to the oil companies by the Washington Office of Price Administration and Consumer Supply, did not make provision on the priority list for traveling salesmen, although Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes' original directions had envisaged this step.

Belmont 'Savers'

The Belmont branch of the "Savers' Club" today dramatized their determination to save "gas" and silk by walking to the local grocery store, and at the same time issued a call for patriotically spirited men to join in their crusade.

Anne Howard, who organized the original club two weeks ago in Manchester, Mass., was on hand to see the first public performance of her new branch unit. She seemed just as proud as did the four others—Barbara Brett, Judith Sparrow, Barbara Murless, and Lucie Shears—who were having their pictures taken walking past a local store with bundles in their arms.

There are bicycle trips and roller skating larks to come, Miss Howard said for the benefit of the boys, and they will be "welcomed with open arms" if they want to join.

The Belmont unit is the fourth such "Savers' Club." Others have been formed in Dedham, Needham, and Manchester. They are affiliated with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

There motto is "Walk a Mile in Lisle."

By a Staff Photographer

Chiefs and Braves Gather Again

Upper: Chiefs of many Indian nations gather for annual powwow and tribal dance.
Lower: Indian Chiefs who took part in tribal ceremonies marking the Corn Harvesting Festival at Schaghticoke Reservation, Kent, Conn. Left to right—Chief Rising Sun, Cherokee; Chief Gray Fox, Mohican; Chief Buckskin, Mohawk; Chief Swimming Eel, Schaghticoke; and Chief Little Moose, Chippewa.

26th Division Will Be Strafed From Air on Way to Maneuvers

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

Highway Strategy: Tactical road problems will be practiced by the New England's pride, the 26th Division as it moves from Camp Edwards to Fort Devens to take part in the New England war games beginning Aug. 25. Dive bombers will harass the four long columns of mechanized forces, Lieut. Col. Earle W. Lancaster, training officer said. The "enemy" will be represented by planes of the 152d Observation Squadron at Fort Devens. The first units of the Yankee Division are scheduled to leave the Cape tomorrow.

Arsenal Growth: Expansion of Watertown Arsenal along Arsenal Street is under way. One and possibly two blocks on the street are expected to be taken over by the Arsenal, military officials said after a conference with Watertown authorities. Gradual extension of the plant facing on Arsenal Street for several thousand feet and closing the street to motor traffic has been reported frequently. Included in the land the Federal Government has under consideration is the parcel across School Street from the Arsenal, and on which a bedding supply company is now operating.

War Games: Sixth Army Corps games in central Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire on Aug. 25 will take place on some 275,000 acres of land, or approximately 430 square miles, military officials said. Negotiations between landowners and the War Department are expected to end this week, and may finally include more than 300,000 acres of land for the maneuvers.

Flying Fortresses: Westover Field, the Army's Northeast Air Base at Chicopee, will have 35 flying fortresses by early September, according to present plans. Officers at the Field explained that the airships equipped for battle will be flown from Seattle beginning this week.

Continental Developments: Fort Devens reports that a selectee from Duxbury, at the military reservation for basic training as a soldier, had previously acquired two citations for bravery for service from two European governments. He is Robert H. Newman, who has the French Croix de Guerre and the Polish medal, Prologne Reconstuti. The latter cannot be worn until the re-establishment of the Polish Government. Mr. Newman served with American volunteer units in France, Poland and Finland. . . . Two young Norwegians, who successfully eluded Nazi capture by adroit use of skis are in Boston today en route to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. Names of the young men were withheld to prevent German retaliation on relatives in Norway. Their route to Boston was by way of Sweden, India, Capetown where they boarded a ship for America.

Parking Fees Boost Income Of N. H. Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Income of the State Forestry and Recreation Department from service charges at its camping, bathing, and other recreational areas in four months of the 1941 season rose approximately 30 per cent in comparison with the same period of 1940, Director of Recreation Russell W. Tobey announced.

The State Department is charging for parking at various recreational areas in order to place the financial burden of maintaining the areas on those who use them. Income from parking and other charges at State reservations from April through July this year was $11,500, compared with $8,075 a year ago, Mr. Tobey announced.

Largest increase, 58 per cent, was at Endicott Rock State Park, The Weirs, while the largest single source of income was the Hampton Beach reservation which showed a $500 rise last month over any previous July, revenue there last month reaching $3,900.

One of the two new recreational areas opened this year, Bear Brook Reservation in Suncook, in its first two weeks had receipts of $174, including $155.50 for parking. It took in $31.25 July 20, the opening day of State operations of the area, and $59.50 the following Sunday, July 27.

At Hampton Beach, however, the number of visitors has increased considerably, largely through distribution of a pamphlet drawing attention to the beach, the bathhouse and other facilities, and incorporating a simplified map of the area showing how to reach the beach. This is handed to motorists in hotels and eating places in the coast area, at the Hampton River toll bridge, and at the central parking lot. Attendants at the parking lot report that many motorists left immediately for the bath house.

Need Seen to Have Americas Realize U. S. Motives Are High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 8—Has the United States "changed its spots" in eight years to become a good neighbor instead of an aggrandizer, an interventionist, and a dollar diplomat? According to Dr. Stephen Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education, this is the question which many South Americans are asking today. Dr. Duggan presided over the final session of the Housatonic Valley Conference which was held at the regional high school here, and which considered questions of "Inter-American Cultural Relations."

United States is now actively trying to correct the effects of "a very bad policy" toward Latin America in the past, continued Dr. Duggan. He reminded his hearers that Colombia and Mexico had both suffered territorial losses to the United States and that Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Haiti, and other parts of South America had suffered from our interventions.

"We must convince them that, in spite of our past history, we don't want anything from them," said Dr. Duggan, referring to the joint statement signed by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the first clause of which dismisses any desire for territorial acquisition on the part of either England or the United States.

Dr. Duggan spoke enthusiastically of "the great cultural propaganda" in which the United States is now engaged. Stokowski, Toscanini, Thornton Wilder, the Yale Glee Club, North American artists, musicians, and students are traveling to South America and South American artists, writers, musicians and students are visiting the United States.

"We are bringing up students by the hundreds to prove to them that this is not a purely materialistic country," said Dr. Duggan. He urged that wherever possible people in the United States invite the Latin-American visitors into their homes for "that is the way to convert the suspicion and misunderstanding on the part of some South Americans into understanding."

Philip Ainsworth Means, author of "Fall of the Inca Empire" and other books on Latin America, spoke on the Inca civilization, and Emma Mills, lecturer and writer, urged that "intelligent understanding rather than sentiment" be cultivated in the United States' attitude toward Latin America.

Sigma Xi Grants for Research Honor Three New Englanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18—Grants to three New England natural scientists among 33 throughout the United States were announced here today by the Society of the Sigma Xi, national honorary fraternity for the promotion of research. These grants-in-aid, totaling $5,200, will allow important researches and studies to continue and will reinforce other projects of scientific importance.

New England recipients of grants were: R. V. Witter, Harvard University, award $200 to defray expenses of collecting material of a prehistoric amphibian Cricotus; Mary A. Griggs, Wellesley College, $250 for chemical studies; and N. A. Kent of Boston University, $300 to purchase apparatus for a continuation of studies of the problem of the fine structure of hydrogen alpha (a type of gas).

Other research work for which grants were made included the studies of insects, crystals, fish, fungi, oceanic plants and animals, stars, frogs, metals, and the electron microscope.

"We wish that we had resources to make additional grants," said Prof. George a Baitsell of Yale, National Secretary of Sigma Xi, in announcing the awards. "Applications amounting to approximately $20,000 were received from institutions scattered all over the country. Our committee on grants-in-aid would have been very glad to award several other grants if funds had been available."

The committee which made the awards consisted of Dr. Gary N. Calkins of Columbia University, Dr. Harlow Shapley of Harvard, and Dr. W. R. Whitney of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

In many instances Sigma Xi grants-in-aid allow the completion or the continuation of an important piece of research which otherwise might have to be abandoned. Very often the worth of these grants is far beyond their value in dollars.

The funds for the Sigma Xi grants come from small contributions made by thousands of Sigma Xi members throughout the country. For that reason grants-in-aid from this national honor society in natural science are doubly valued by the recipients, because not only do they allow work to be done but they represent the financial contributions of natural scientists to the promotion of scientific research.

Connecticut Sees Indians' Fires, Dances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Conn., Aug. 18—Indian chiefs and tribesmen from many parts of the United States and Canada gathered here over the week end for the annual Corn Harvesting Festival of the Federated Eastern Indian League on the Schaghticoke Reservation.

This Reservation, one mile west of Kent, on the beautiful Housatonic River, is part of the historical Hunting Grounds of the Schaghticoke and the Mohican country, and other tribal bands that were under the confederacy of the Algonquin Nation.

On both Saturday and Sunday, the powwows opened with words of welcome to the gathering of white and Indian people by Chief Buckskin, Mohican. Then came the lighting of the Council Fire and the Peace Pipe ceremony, led by Chief Swimming Eel, Schaghticoke.

Also on both programs, Indian men, women, and children took part in tribal songs and dances, including the Snake Dance and the Corn Harvesting Dance. Indian games and contests also occupied a prominent place on the program. And on each evening the braves staged the colorful and thrilling Flaming Fire Hoop Dance, led by Flying Arrow of the Mohican tribe.

Among the chiefs prominent in Indian affairs in the United States and Canada who were present were: Chief White Horn, Omaha; Chief Blow Snake, Winnebago; Chief Big Snake, Iroquois; Chief Red Cloud, Mohawk; Chief Split Cloud, Tuscarora, Canada; Chief Little Valley, Cayuga, Canada; Chief Buckskin, Mohican; Chief Swimming Eel, Schaghticoke; Chief Gray Fox, Mohegan; Chief Rising Sun, Cherokee, and Chief Little Moose, of the Chippewas.

Tribesmen also were present from the Cherokee, Cree, Creek, Dakota, Sioux, Seminole, Navaho, Pequot, Narragansett, Wampanoag, Micmac, and other Indian reservations.

Novel Maine Budget Document Shows 'John Q' Everything

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 18—The Maine taxpayer with the time and the ambition to peruse the budget document prepared for 1941 and 1942 by Commissioner of Finance, Frederick G. Payne, and the special Legislative Budget Advisory Committee certainly will not be in a position to raise the often heard complaint. "Well, it seems to me the State Government is taking an awful lot of money, and I for one, can't see where it all goes."

In the 324-page document, believed to be an innovation in budget making, Mr. Taxpayer can get just about as detailed an account of the State finances as he'd care to read. It is, in fact, according to Commissioner Payne the first detailed program of the State's financial operation ever presented, and he believes it will serve as a valuable guide for future Legislatures.

What May Be Learned

Part one of the document includes the executive budget message and a summary of general fund revenues, carrying balances, appropriations, contingent fund transfers, departmental revenues, Federal funds, city, town, and county funds, total expenditures and balances. Part two is a detailed explanation of each account.

Here the taxpayer may learn that the net cost of the State Government for 1939 and 1940 was $39,741,428.29; that the estimated net cost for the last fiscal year ending June 30 was $40,403,096.21 and that for the current fiscal year the budget recommendations have called for $37,912,131.68. These figures eliminate transfers, but include expenditure of Federal funds, city and town funds and the cost of liquor sold. The report shows that despite an estimated increase in valuation of about $12,000,000, it has been estimated that revenue accruing to the general funds from taxes and licenses is expected to be about $232,000 less than the last fiscal year, largely because of an anticipated drop in the receipts of the State Liquor Commission, income from which has declined steadily.

Motor Law Enforcement

"It is very apparent that strict enforcement of all laws governing the operation of motor vehicles must be effected in an effort to cut down the high accident rate, and all State officers have been so notified," State police chief Henry P. Weaver has warned.

Increasing accident toll on State highways has caused a drive toward elimination of careless driving and speeding. It also is pointed out that enforcement of speed laws should help curtail gas consumption, although many Maine motorists are "touchy" over reports that although other New England states have cut gas cousumption Maine's has not dropped noticeably. The fact that it is vacation time and that thousands of out-of-State cars are in Maine at this time doubtless tends to increase Maine sales and decrease those in other States it is claimed. Maine gas stations are said to be just about 100 per cent in compliance with the Ickes restrictions.

Bay State Enters Hingham Plan

Members of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Ways and Means will inspect the proposed nine-square-mile area at Hingham, site of the expanding Navy ammunition depot tomorrow and then conduct a public hearing in Hingham Agricultural Hall on the question of Government jurisdiction.

Development of the area as the key distributing base for the eastern and northern units of the Navy, will mean the removal of from 40 to 50 families in the area. Nearly a score of magazines will be built and explosives will be transported from inland reserves. The Navy expects to keep 250,000 pounds of explosives at the depot when it is completed.

Town officials said today that the committee is seeking a solution to a puzzling constitutional question pertaining to the rights of the State and of the Federal Government in land takings of this kind.

Quincy Granite For Hub Subway

Twelve enclosures, costing $18,000, at entrances to the new Huntington Avenue subway extension, constructed entirely of Quincy quarried granite, have been completed, the contractors, Settimelli Sons of Quincy, announced today.

The outer surfaces, beautifully polished, the appearance of each enclosure is enhanced by the large roofs of granite to correspond with the side walls.

Quincy civic groups were loud in their praise today of the pleasing beauty and permanence of Quincy granite as evidence of one of the many uses of a Quincy product.

Fire Chiefs See Defense Display Of Apparatus

Regional fire fighting problems in relation to national defense were the subject of discussion today at the opening of the nineteenth annual session of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs being held at Mechanics Hall in conjunction with the sixty-ninth annual conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. Today is being devoted to registration of the 200 delegates to the latter, expected from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston this afternoon addressed the opening session of the New England Association.

Last night, a crowd of several thousand persons witnessed a spectacular hydro-pyrotechnic display staged as a prelude to the convention at the Charles River Esplanade lagoon. Four fire department pump boats, craft designed to fight dock fires, chugged about, playing into the air 60-foot streams of water, constantly changing color.

A two-hour program also was given by the 60-piece Boston Fire Department band, the Army Base Glee Club of 40 voices and the Fort Andrews Swing Orchestra. William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, was master of ceremonies.

Arrival at Kenmore Square at 5:30 of the new 125-foot aerial ladder, recently purchased for $23,600, highest in the world, also attracted crowds. Capable of reaching the fifteenth floor of any Boston building, the ladder is operated by power controls. Yesterday it shot up to the top of the Buckminster Hotel with John J. Magner of Trapelo Street, Brighton, riding the top rungs.

$559,000 Defense Housing Let for Bridgeport

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Award of a $559,000 contract to Caulway, Inc., of New York for construction of 150 dwellings for defense workers at Bridgeport, Conn., was approved recently by John N. Edy, Acting Federal Works Administrator.

Twenty-four of the dwellings are to be brick, 50 frame and 76 part brick and part frame construction. The contract calls for completion within 120 calendar days.

U. S. to Provide New Service For New England Businesses

A new service for businessmen in New England whereby they may have access to the latest information from Washington concerning business in these unusual times, is to be established in the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce, Custom House, early in September, it was announced today

Appointment of Eldon C. Shoup of Framingham, formerly affiliated with the Dennison Manufacturing Company, to be Regional Business Consultant for New England, with headquarters at the Boston office of the Department, was announced by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Regional Office.

A series of conferences will be arranged by Mr. Shoup, after assuming his duties at Boston soon after Sept. 1, with business executives in the New England area, relative to new problems, and the interchange of ideas and facts between Government and business.

Mr. Shoup is now in Washington taking an extended and intensive course of training; and becoming acquainted with the work of a number of Federal agencies dealing with matters of concern to business. He will come to Boston equipped with the latest information compiled at Washington about the industry and commerce of New England. He will be familiar with the research activities and services of the Government, and the studies and work being carried on by other Federal agencies having a bearing upon business.

It will be the special duty of Mr. Shoup to work closely with universities and schools maintaining courses in business and economics, and interested in making studies in these fields, and to acquaint himself with business conditions in New England with the idea of submitting periodic reports to Washington on conditions here, including changes brought about by national defense.

A native of Jackson County, Kansas, Mr. Shoup graduated from Topeka, Kan., High School in 1916, and received an A.B. degree from Washburn College, Topeka, in 1920, and an M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1922. For several years, in addition to business duties, he has conducted classes at Northwestern University evening school in salesmanship, sales management, business and industrial management.

For the past 14 years he has been identified with New England manufacturing, serving in various merchandising, sales and research capacities. He is a past President of the New England Chapter, American Marketing Association; a member of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association and of the Framingham Country Club.

Problems arising from the rapidly changing fortunes of business have interested Mr. Shoup in recent years. He has found an increasing recognition in many quarters that closer, more realistic co-operation among all factors in the economy of the country is essential to insure success in the national defense effort, as well as greater prosperity and stabilization in the future.

Use of Granite Gains U. S. Favor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine has been informed that the purchasing division of the Office of Production Management has agreed to recommend use of granite on an equal basis with lumber and cement as a substitute for steel in emergency construction.

An aid to Senator Brewster said the agreement was reached at a conference between James McPherson, Assistant Director of Purchasing for OPM, and M. L. Button of the John L. Goss Company, and J. J. McGuire of the Deer Isle Granite Corporation, both of Deer Isle, Maine.

Senator Brewster's spokesman explained that the Treasury about six years ago ordered that granite no longer be considered a building material for Federal construction. "We still don't know the answer to that one," he said.

He said transportation problems might be an obstacle to use of granite, but that it might be preferred in some bridge and foundation construction. He added it might be a little more expensive than other materials, but said the OPM's agreement to recommend its use was encouraging.

From the Pulpits

Selections from sermons delivered around Greater Boston yesterday:

The Rev. Robert Hatch, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Copley Square:

The darkness of today can speak to you and me. It tells us we have a job to do, the hardest that ever faced a generation. This job is to restore our faith for living and dedicate ourselves to a world in which the good things—love, freedom, justice, truth—will once more be sacred.

The Rev. Carl Knudsen, Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrimage, Plymouth, Mass.:

The heights of a Christian world order can never be reached in a purring escalator, or attained by part-time efforts or purchased with spare pennies. . . .

A man whose heart is set on eternal values is not afraid of rations, long marches, or physical danger. One who is imbued with the spirit of Christ, finds his chief thrill in sacrificing for a Christian civilization.

National morale, Pilgrim-like heroism, is spiritual in its origin and can never be induced by mere edicts of government or propaganda devices. . . .

A nation whose God is the Lord is assured of a morale against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.

The Rev. James Hodge Perkins, Old South Church, Copley Square:

Sometimes liberty brings power and peace and sometimes it is another word for unrestrained selfishness. There is liberty under law and self-control.

Paul was fundamental when he taught that the Lord is Spirit and where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty. We become like those we live with. We become like Him if we find ways of living in the light of His truth and the power of His presence.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, of Brookline Baptist Church, speaking at the First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street:

The only good thing which has come out of the war thus far has been the vision of a better world—a world in which nations can live without fighting and in which neighbors can live without hating.

We must build bridges of education and liquidate illiteracy, bridges of brotherhood to destroy racism, bridges of international justice and seek to destroy international greed and jealousy. We need to build bridges of international good will and eliminate hatred and, finally, we must build bridges of character and eliminate sin in our international life. The Christ of God needs our co-operation in building bridges to a better world. This is the challenge which Christ is making to our generation.

Harbor of Refuge Report Faces Review

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A review of engineering reports on the Harbor of Refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., to determine the advisability of modifying previous recommendations on its improvement has been ordered by Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers.

The field investigation was assigned to Lieut. Col. Leonard B. Gallagher, District Engineer at Boston, and preparation of the review report to Col. John N. Hodges, North Atlantic Division Engineer, New York.

House Group Goes 'AWOL' While Price Bill Waits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—When a soldier deserts his duties in a national emergency he is said to go "AWOL." When a Congressional committee decides to quit work and go home in the midst of a national emergency it is said to be taking "a month's vacation."

A good many people in Washington are wondering about the action of the House Banking and Currency Committee under Chairman Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, in suspending work on the vital anti-inflation price fixing bill in order to enjoy a month's holiday back home, far away from Washington's humid breezes.

There are rumors that what the Steagall Committee is doing is more than a holiday, that it is combining a pleasure excursion at home with a quiet filibuster against Leon Henderson, Price Administrator.

According to Mr. Henderson, and most economists, immediate passage of proper price control legislation is of the most urgent national importance at the present time, and every day's delay makes the possibility of halting inflation that much more dangerous. They liken the situation to a canoe approaching Niagara Falls, and declare that once the Nation has gone over the edge it would be about as easy to stop inflation as it would be to paddle up the current. In and out of Congress they expatiate on the emergency of the situation.

Committee Goes Home

But the Steagall Committee of the House doesn't see it that way. In emergency? — a crisis? — hum! Let's go home and take a month's vacation, says the Committee! And so while the million or more draftees have just been told that they must stay in the Army whether they will or no for another 18 months, the Steagall Committee has dropped its work on the other first line of national defense against price inflation, and gone home.

The price control legislation was introduced 18 days ago, Aug. 1, following an urgent appeal by the President for prompt action.

Mr. Roosevelt said "We face inflation unless we act decisively and without delay." But the Committee decided to take a month's vacation.

Mr. Roosevelt said the price facts of today are "frighteningly similar" to those of the World War period. But the Committee voted to quit work.

The cost of living has soared 34 per cent in three months, but that didn't keep the Steagall Committee in Washington.

The Senate is tied up now with the tax bill. The Steagall Committee in the House is about the only agency that can handle the price control legislation. But it decided last Friday to stay in recess as long as the House does, and the House has decided to hold only perfunctory meetings until next Sept. 15.

Farm Bloc Opposition

Right at the outset there were objections by the farm bloc to the proposed price control measure. Chairman Steagall who, besides heading the committee, is a leader of the cotton wing of the farm bloc, announced Aug. 4 that he would seek even greater profits for farmers than is now proposed in the measure.

The Administration originally sought to freeze prices as of July 29, but to provide the old "parity" for farm prices. But the farm bloc was not content with parity, it wanted 110 per cent of parity as a limit of the farm products' proposed ceiling. But Mr. Steagall announced that he wasn't satisfied even with that 110 per cent figure.

While the price control legislation waits, the cost of living continues to mount and the farm bloc is taking quiet satisfaction over the rise in farm prices. By Sept. 15 farm prices may be well up. The farm bloc pays little heed to the fact that increases in farm prices will do the farmer little good if runaway inflation in all prices sets in, and if the farmers mortgage their farms on the basis of the new prices.

The Steagall Committee has held two weeks of hearings. But it has never called any other witness than Mr. Henderson. It is charged that a filibuster has been going on. Here is the record. The Committee met and held an executive session Aug. 4. Every day for the remainder of the week, with the exception of Saturday, Mr. Henderson was called and testified. Last week the Committee met again. Beginning Monday, every day of the week with the exception of Saturday Mr. Henderson testified.

Mr. Henderson Answers

Many of the questions were on a sharply personal note. Dies' Committee charges were raised. Mr. Henderson, who is nothing if not forthright, declared that he did not regard Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas as a "responsible" member of Congress. And on Friday the Steagall Committee decided to quit, although Mr. Henderson had declared that the country stands "on the brink of inflation." The Committee left the country standing on the brink, and went home.

The Steagall Committee had another opportunity to indicate how it felt about the urgency of the present national emergency. This was the bill to extend the service of the Army for 18 months. The vote in the House on this measure was 203 to 202. It passed by one vote. The line-up of the 25 members of the Steagall Committee in the House vote has been checked, and was 13 to 12. That was a difference of only one vote, too. The 15 Democrats voted for the 18 months' extension, 12 to 3; the 10 Republicans voted against it, 9 to 1.

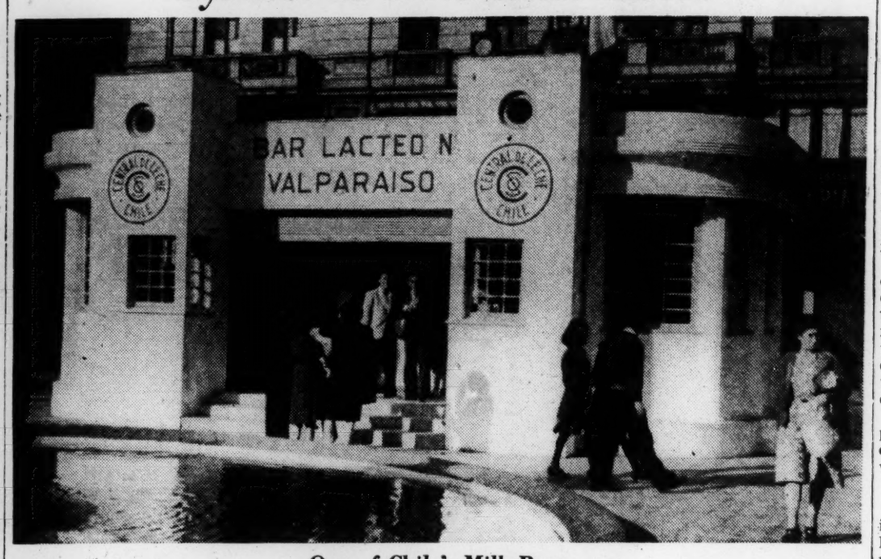
That reveals another fissure within the Steagall Committee. The Republicans are apprehensive of the bill and suspicious of the Democrats. The Republicans show no eagerness to press the measure which the Democrats are divided about. They are preparing to vote against it, it appears, as they did against the military service bill.

Here is the membership of the Steagall Committee which has gone on its month's vacation or AWOL —(whichever you prefer) while cost of living rises:

Democrats — Steagall, Williams, Spence, Ford, Brown, Patman, Barry, Sacks, Gore, Mills, Folger, Monroney, Lynch, Kopplemann, Hull.

Republicans — Wolcott, Gifford, Crawford, Gamble, Kean, Sumner, Smith, Kunkel, Rolph, Dewey.

Symbol of a National Effort



One of Chile's Milk Bars

The first milk bar in Valparaiso, Chile, leads the way in a nationwide drive against drink, called Chile's number one evil. Although privately owned, Valparaiso's milk bars are supported by the Government morally, as proved by the fact that they have been erected on roads and pavements, and in public parks.

Argentines Roar Approval For Uniting Against Axis

By the Associated Press

South America's growing repression of Nazi activities was highlighted over the week end in a mass meeting of Argentine workers which greeted with a tremendous roar of approval the proposal that Argentina join the British - United States - Russian front against Germany. The meeting jammed Luna Park Stadium and overflowed into the streets.

A throng which police said numbered about 40,000 held up their fingers in the form of a "V," the so-called victory sign, as they shouted approval of the statement of Francisco Perez Leiro, former national deputy.

"Distant are the political leaders of our country from the problems of Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin," he said. "But wouldn't it be better to face these together than to be late?"

Police were stationed outside German and Italian shops, newspapers and business offices as Argentine workers filled the streets in a folded arms holiday to demonstrate their support of democratic principles against totalitarianism.

The guards were reported placed as a result of rumors that some workers groups might take a more direct form of action to halt prototalitarian activities which are now being investigated by both Houses of Congress.

'Panagra' Expands

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Pan American-Grace Airways has announced inauguration of a new weekly air service connecting the Panama Canal Zone and Buenos Aires effective Aug. 26.

Harold J. Roig, President of "Panagra," said the first day's flight would be an express air service between Cristobal and Lima, Peru; the second day carrying passengers, mail and express to Santiago, Chile, and the third day to Buenos Aires.

Quito Cabinet Quits

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Government announced the Cabinet had submitted its collective resignation to President Arroyo del Rio "in order to give him complete freedom to reorganize his regime."

Rioting in Bogota

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 18 (AP)—Six persons were killed in Guaca, Department of Santander, during a political clash resulting from disputes over the current convention of the Liberal Party in Bogota to select a presidential candidate.

Meanwhile leaders of the Lopez Faction and those favoring Gabriel Turbay, Ambassador to the United States, conferred in an effort to seat delegations at the convention.

Most departments sent two delegations—for and against Congressman Lazari Lopez—and the convention must decide which of the delegates are official. The Liberal Party selection of a presidential candidate normally is tantamount to election.

Nazi Ouster Upheld

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Bolivian Senate, after hearing a report from the Foreign Minister on the reasons for the recent expulsion of German Minister Ernst Wendler, unanimously approved the Government's action.

Herr Wendler, expelled on charges of having conspired with Bolivian revolutionists to establish a Nazi Government in La Paz under the aegis of Berlin, sailed for Japan from a Chilean port.

Ecuador Is Thrilled

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Newspaper El Telegrafo said editorially that the joint program announced by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had "served as a tonic" to stimulate the spirit of all the world's democratic nations.

Portugal Imposes Gasoline Rations

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 18 (AP)—Gasoline rationing was ordered by the Civil Governor here because of a growing shortage due to the fact that no tankers have arrived lately.

British blockade authorities are reported exercising strict control over imports to prevent accumulation of stocks.

Under the regulations, busses and trucks are supplied first, and private cars may obtain no more than three gallons at a time if their tanks are nearly empty, only about 1½ gallon if their tanks are half full.

Polish Soldiers in Canada Honored by Countrymen

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 18 (AP)—Nearly 5,000 Polish citizens, the majority from the United States, observed Polish Soldiers' Day and honored men and officers of the Polish armed forces in Canada here over the week end.

Delegates from leading Polish national societies in the United States and Canada attended and passed resolutions pledging support to the Polish military mission recruiting at Windsor.

The Polish Soldiers' Day usually celebrates the Polish victory over the Russian Army in 1920.

Labor Promises Aid in Stalling Phone Strike

By the Associated Press

Although the Kearny, N. J., shipyard strike was the Nation's foremost labor problem today, these were other important late developments on the strike and industrial fronts:

New York — Union leaders agreed to do "everything within power" to forestall a national strike of telephone installation workers pending a review of their contract dispute with Western Electric, Inc., by a super-panel of Federal conciliators.

The Association of Communications Equipment Workers, an affiliate of an independent union, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, said the Federal Government had requested it to avert a stoppage which ultimately might tie up the Bell Telephone System throughout the United States.

Spokesmen for both management and union said James W. Fitzpatrick, Commissioner of the United States Conciliation Service, would ask Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the Service, to set up a super-panel of three members, including Mr. Steelman to review the case immediately.

Pittsburgh—A threatened strike of 18,925 employees in the plants of the Aluminum Company of America was certified to the Defense Labor Mediation Board by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

The Labor Department said C.I.O.'s Aluminum Workers of America had demanded abolition of wage differentials in northern and southern plants as well as bonuses for night workers.

The plants are almost exclusively in production of aluminum products under the defense program.

Fairfield, Ala.—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee accepted an incentive wage scale offered by the management of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, and brought to an end a strike of 550 men in the tinning department. The men discontinued work for a day, but came back when the firm agreed to lift wage standards as much as 20 per cent for production which reached certain standards.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Negotiation of a contract averted a walkout of 300 miners at the Shattuck Denn Copper Mining Corporation. The Bisbee Miners' Union, Local 30, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, settled for 25 cents a day more average pay and a five-year annual vacation for two years. The union had asked pay raises of 80 cents a day, a closed shop and a union dues checkoff. Average daily wages had been $6.51.

Pensacola, Fla. — Between 750 and 1,000 carpenters, electricians and common laborers voted to return to work on two naval air station projects here.

Representatives of the three local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor headed for Washington where they will place the workers' demands for wage increases before the Navy's Bureau of Yards and docks.

The men failed to report for work at the air station and at a naval land plane training field Aug. 13. Their spokesmen said they were "taking a holiday" pending action on their demands for a pay boost of about 25 cents an hour for carpenters and electricians and 10 cents an hour for common laborers.

Unions Anti-Hitler

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations delegates have adopted a resolution opposing United States entrance into foreign wars and favoring "aid to those peoples who continue to fight against Hitler and his Allies."

The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers, adjourning their sixth national convention, stipulated, however, that adoption does not change their position or imply any approval "of the philosophy or forms of government of those peoples who receive such aid."

Hosiery Trade Cut

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 18 (AP)—Cedric Stallings, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers' State representative, said that the North Carolina silk hosiery manufacturing industry went on a three-to-four-day work week today.

The curtailment of production and employment was made necessary by the growing shortage of silk and substitute yarns because of Government action in shutting off silk imports from Japan and taking over raw silk supplies for military uses.

Mr. Stallings said he expected a more drastic curtailment at the beginning of next week unless the industry succeeded in obtaining larger shipments of rayon yarn.

Legion Head Urges Clarifying of 'Points'

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, on Aug. 16 called for a "clear and concise statement from the President now" to inform Congress and the public how the eight points arrived at by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill may be applied.

Mr. Warner said the Legion was behind the Administration foreign policy and his organization would support whatever Congress and the President felt was necessary to defend the Americas. By that remark, he said, he meant if it were necessary to occupy Dakar and other Atlantic outposts for the benefit of hemisphere defense, then the occupation should be undertaken.

War's Unrest Fails to Faze Postal Union

OTTAWA (CP) — International trade and diplomatic relations have undergone drastic changes since hostilities started but in contrast to this the International Postal Union, an organization which links every country in the world, remains untouched by the war.

"Mail may be lost in transit, or delayed by censorship or shipping conditions but the organization for the world-wide distribution of mail has not changed an iota since the beginning of the war," an official of the Philatelic Division of the Postal Service pointed out recently.

The reason, he added, was that postal service touches the life of every individual. Any disturbance would injure friend and foe alike.

Co-operation Essential

"This is so widely realized that in this at least we have a real league of nations in which every nation sees its own personal interest dependent upon lending full co-operation," he said.

Stamps still are coming in to the Canadian Post Office Philatelic Division from every country as they did in peacetime, though perhaps a little more irregularly. Every time any country issues a new stamp the Canadian Post Office receives, eventually, three samples from the Postal Union headquarters at Bern, Switzerland.

Such stamps, it was said, are of interest not only to collectors, but to laymen in that they express the historical changes of the war. In the last group, for instance, were stamps bearing the words "General Government." These are the stamps printed in certain occupied countries, notably Poland, Norway, Occupied France and part of Czechoslovakia, which are supposed to come under the German Reich.

Nazi Propaganda

"They carry a subtle propaganda," said the official. "They do not mention Germany, but by their title, 'General Government,' they tend to create the impression that there is a united Europe under a common government, that Europe has become one great federation under Germany."

In spite of orders given in the Netherlands not to print the picture of Queen Wilhelmina an issue appeared just the same. In Belgium and Denmark the regular issues known in peacetime have been continued In Unoccupied France the "RF" meaning "Republique Francaise" has disappeared and a number of new issues have come through.

Germany and Italy have intensified their efforts in making use of stamps for propaganda purposes. A recent issue to reach Canada shows Hitler and Mussolini together with the inscription on the stamp "Two Peoples — One Struggle."

Soviet Aid Opposed In N. Y. Legion Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18—The American Legion in New York State was today on record against the extension of any kind of American aid to Soviet Russia in its war with Germany. The action was taken by the state convention of the Legion on Aug. 16, defeating an effort to bury the measure in committee.

"Resolved," the resolution read in part, "that the American Legion, Department of New York, in convention assembled, is opposed to our country, the United States of America, giving aid of any kind to communistic Soviet Russia in its war with Nazi Germany or with any other country."

Miles D. Kennedy, onetime Bronx County Commander, introduced the resolution from the floor after the resolutions committee had refused to consider the subject.

At the same time the convention approved without debate resolutions favoring the establishment of a separate air arm of the armed forces, the army extension bill, the work of the Rapp-Coudert committee on subversive activities, and urging its extension to other cities in the State, and calling for increased pensions for totally disabled veterans.

Mediation Board Head Denies Urging Closed Shop at Kearny

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—For 12 days the great Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Corporation at Kearny, N. J., subsidiary of U. S. Steel, with $493,000,000 of defense orders and 16,000 employees, has remained closed through the refusal of L. H. Korndorff, its President, to accept a settlement recommendation of the National Defense Mediation Board which the Congress of Industrial Organizations' striking industrial union of marine and shipbuilding workers has agreed to accept.

Now, Mr. Roosevelt, as the first major domestic action on his return, is expected to make a final appeal to Mr. Korndorff's patriotism to abide by the Mediation Board's finding and in case of refusal to seize the plant.

Mr. Korndorff has offered to turn the plant voluntarily over to the Navy, and has charged that the strike "involves no issue but the maintenance of the union shop."

This statement is contradicted by Chairman William H. Davis of the Mediation Board. In a statement apparently designed to clear the way for governmental commandeering, Mr. Davis formally denied that the Board has recommended a closed shop. "That is not true," he declared explicitly. He likewise contradicted Mr. Korndorff's allegation that the Union had broken its no-strike agreement by walking out Aug. 7.

Four Government agencies have recommended that Mr. Roosevelt seize the plant, if Mr. Korndorff diclines to capitulate: the National Defense Mediation Board, the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, and the Office of Production Management.

When the strikers in the North American Aviation plant on the West Coast defied the Mediation Board's settlement proposal the Government promptly seized the plant. Now the situation is reversed and it is an employer who refuses to accept the Board's ruling.

The Davis statement issued over the week-end and quoting a letter written to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Aug. 13, was apparently designed to clear the way for Government seizure and said that "it seems to me a pity that discussions should proceed under the misapprehension revealed in the statement released to the press by Mr. Korndorff."

The no-strike agreement, in the Atlantic Coast Zone Shipbuilding Stabilization Compact, which Mr. Korndorff charged the present strike violated, was not to become effective at Kearny until a new agreement was signed. Thus, Mr. Davis said, the present strike does not violate that agreement.

On the Closed Shop

As to the closed shop, Mr. Davis said in part:

"Word has gone across the country that in the case of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at Kearny, N. J., the National Defense Mediation Board has recommended a closed shop. The Mediation Board refused to recommend a closed shop or a union shop or any provision which would compel anyone to join the union. . . .

"The maintenance of membership clause recommended by the National Defense Mediation Board in that case requires that an employee who has already voluntarily joined, or who hereafter voluntarily joins the Union must, as a condition of employment remain a member of the Union, in good standing during the limited period covered by the contract between the Company and the Union. There is no restriction of the worker's choice as to whether he will or will not join the Union.

"It has been suggested that this clause does restrict the worker's freedom of action in some measure because when he has joined the Union he cannot get out. But a few words will show that this is in reality a restriction which he has chosen to impose upon himself, and self-imposed restriction is the essence of freedom. Every man who joins the Union agrees to be bound by its majority action, and those who are now members of the Union have voted by overwhelming majority for a union shop which would make their jobs depend upon their union membership.

Will Know Where They Stand

"New employees who may hereafter voluntarily join the Union will know beforehand that if they join the Union they will have to remain members for the two-year duration of the shipyard contract."

Mr. Davis said that the "maintenance of membership clause" is not a new device, but has been widely used in American labor agreements "and gives stability and develops disciplined and responsible action."

In his letter to Secretary Knox, Mr. Davis said that the Union had demanded a closed shop, and the Mediation Board rejected it.

Of the 16,000 employees he said 2,000 have not joined the Union. Under the Board's recommended agreement, "these 2,000 would be under no more compulsion to join the Union than they have been in the past."

The Company could freely choose its new employees, he states and new employees would not be required to join a union. Mr. Davis likewise denied Mr. Korndorff's charge that under the proposed agreement the Union could arbitrarily bring about the discharge of an employee who is a member of a union.

Why Did Churchill Give Hopkins a Hat?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins arrived back in Washington yesterday wearing a new gray homburg with the initials W. S. C. in the hatband.

But he would say absolutely nothing about how he had obtained a hat from Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.

The Lease-Lend Administrator went to England wearing a battered fedora that turned up in front and flopped down at the sides over his ears.

Reporters wondered, but could not find out, whether Mr. Churchill had given Mr. Hopkins the homburg as a token of esteem or to get rid of the fedora.

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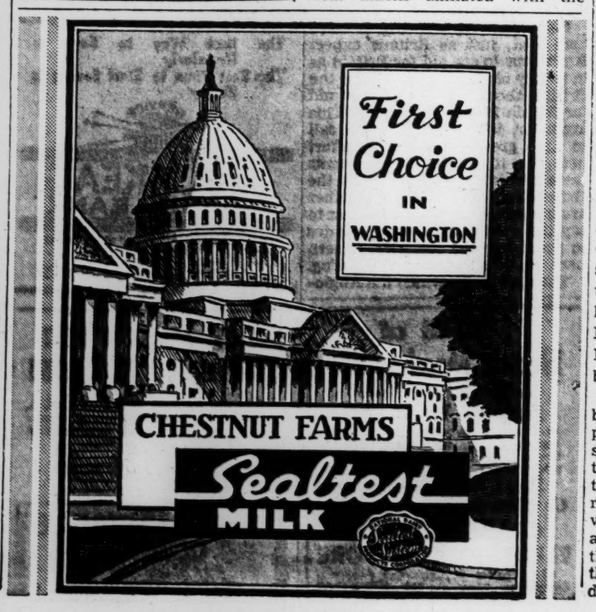

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Vast Industrial Expansion in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 18—Canada is experiencing in this war its second great period of industrial expansion. Latest figures indicate the Government already has invested over half a billion dollars in manufacturing plants and this will alter the whole industrial balance of the country during and after the war.

The investment of half a billion dollars in new Canadian industries may sound small to Americans accustomed to thinking in billions, but in Canada this amount is enormous. Before the war the total capital of all Canadian manufacturing industries was 3.4 billions. In the space of months the Government is adding a seventh to this investment and starting many manufacturing processes never known here before.

In return for its investment, the Government expects to secure a huge annual production of war materials. No accurate estimate has been released recently but when Government investment stood at $225,000,000. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, estimated that the new factories would produce $800,000,000 in products annually. Evidently the Government must expect well over a billion dollars a year in terms of materials, from its new war factories. When it is realized that the total output of Canadian manufacturing before the war was around 3.5 billions gross, the size of the present expansion can be appreciated.

Four Kinds of Production

Most of the Government's investment has gone into four kinds of production, guns, chemicals, shells, and a miscellaneous group called "special purchases and materials not end purchases." For guns, carriages and mountings, the Government has invested $113,000,000 through 26 companies; for chemicals and explosives 116.2 millions through nine companies; for shells 52.9 millions through 54 companies; and for miscellaneous materials not specified, 136.2 millions, through 22 companies.

In all, 233 companies have expanded their operations to make Government supplies, with Government capital. Of the total investment of half a billion dollars, the Canadian Government on its own account has supplied about 35 per cent. Britain has invested 26 per cent, and the remainder is invested jointly by the two countries. But the entire program is handled through the Canadian Government.

In physical terms, Canadians see the results of this huge expansion from Vancouver to Halifax. They see new factories rising, new towns suddenly springing up outside the gates of new manufacturing plants, housing shortages, new pay rolls, the end of unemployment, total real wages higher than ever before in Canada's history.

An examination of the map, with the new industries spotted on it, shows that they are being concentrated in the great industrial region of central Ontario and Quebec which, from the first days of Sir John A. MacDonald's national policy of high tariffs have been the center of Canadian manufacturing.

Thus a map prepared by The Financial Post, authoritative Canadian financial journal, reveals that west of the Great Lakes the total investment in Government industries, up to the issuance of the last official figures, totaled $36,800,000 only. East of the central industrial area only $13,300,000 has been invested. The remainder of more than half a billion is concentrated in the Niagara Peninsula, in the Lake Superior district, in the Montreal area and its tributaries and in the mineral districts of middle Quebec.

The Government, of course, has put its money where it will produce the most and quickest results. It has built factories where there is waterpower, raw materials and transportation to serve them. It has built them to serve a war emergency.

As a result, the industrialization of Canada on this unprecedented scale has not solved but perhaps has deepened the problem of disequilibrium which has been the gravest difficulty in the economic management of Canada from the beginning, and has been also the core of all political controversy.

Canadian politics, it is not too much to say, has always revolved around the struggle between the tariff - protected manufacturing areas of the central area in Ontario and Quebec, and the unprotected raw producers of the West and the Maritime Provinces in the East.

The raw producer now can see, simply by looking at the location of the new industries, how the war has concentrated more and more economic power in the central region. Undoubtedly the unstable balance which existed before the war has been further affected by the development of the new industries, new pay rolls, new communities and the resulting shift in political power.

Out of the war Canada will secure many new industries, some of which can be turned to use in peacetime. It will emerge from the war a nation far more industrialized than any Canadian could have expected two years ago, making many things like airplanes, tanks, guns and machine tools never made here before. But the student of Canadian affairs can clearly foresee the economic and political problems resulting from this process.

Tariff Protection?

The most obvious of these is the new vested interest in manufacturing and hence in tariff protection. In a world which must reduce tariffs and restore international trade, if it is to achieve permanent peace, Canada will have a large new group in favor of protection in order to maintain the home market for itself, when the market for war materials has collapsed. This may well find expression in postwar Parliaments.

Second, it is evident that the raw producer of the West and the Maritimes will find himself opposed by larger influences than ever in central Canada, when it comes time to re-establish a new balance in tariff and in general economic policy.

Third, Canada is developing through this war new skills, new pay rolls and a new body of industrial workers many of whom used to work on the land, in the woods, in the mines, on the sea. With this concentration of skilled labor in new industrial communities are coming a new consciousness of labor's interests, a movement towards unionization and the makings of class struggle.

What all these new forces, suddenly released in Canada, will produce after the war, no man can predict. But it is plain that, just as the last war utterly changed Canada through the beginnings of industrialization, this war, carrying the process much further, will produce a new Canada which none had foreseen.

Canada 'Trades' Cloth For U. S. Products

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Aug. 18

The United States is buying from Canada a substantial quantity of white duck cloth for its armed forces, but as a condition of the contract Canada is purchasing an equivalent weight of American raw cotton, munitions and supply Department officials said.

Officals here said also that Canada always has been a heavy buyer of American cotton. In round figures imports in the calendar year 1940 were stepped up to $20,000,000 from $15,000,000 the year before.

Purchase by Washington of the white duck is part of the Hyde Park arrangement under which United States undertook to buy from Canada surplus war supplies which were needed in the United States.

Cross Ocean to Aid Defense

Wide World

Americans in Ulster

A group of American technicians and workers who are stationed in Northern Ireland shown in front of one of their quarters. They number more than 800 and have founded their own colony.

Churchill Arrives Home Via Iceland

Continued from Page 1

press, a demand is being voiced widely for speedier action to make co-operation with the Soviet the foremost aim of British military strategy. An Herculean effort is being urged to aid Britain's greatest ally.

Progress in this direction is expected to be achieved when authoritative representatives of Britain and the United States go to Moscow for the three-power conference proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill during their Atlantic meeting and immediately accepted by Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet. Speculation is busy with the names of Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Anthony Eden as British representatives. Lord Beaverbrook for Britain and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins for the United States are most widely mentioned.

Churchill May Go on Air

Mr. Churchill is expected to make an early radiocast to the Nation about the historic meeting with Mr. Roosevelt and it is hoped that he will be able to throw more light on the military implications of the personal contact with the American President and his advisers.

Perhaps it is inevitable that the eight-point declaration of peace aims while creating a profound impression in many quarters here, has not made the instant appeal to the man in the street such as some military decision might have done.

It is generally considered that vital military decisions were reached on board the United States cruiser Augusta, and Britain eagerly awaits evidence that the decisions entail greater aid for the Soviet. Special significance is attached to the Roosevelt statement expressing confidence in Russia's ability to hold Germany at bay throughout the winter.

The President's words are called sensational by the Evening Standard in that they signify that "Russia's giant effort has disrupted the whole Nazi plan of world conquest. . . . Such a stupendous fact requires the final end of miserable prejudices which prevented us from securing such a great ally in the earlier days."

In the light of Mr. Roosevelt's considered view the question being asked here is: How can Britain play a bigger part in taking full advantage of the Russian stand? The Daily Herald anxiously asks if aid once again will be "too little and too late."

Long Way to Go

It generally is felt that there is a long way to go between the existing military economic missions and a setup of equal partners with complete mutual confidence and scope for full co-operation.

Among suggestions either under consideration by the Government or being strenuously urged on it are:

1. Still heavier bombing of Germany by the Royal Air Force. More intensive bombing now even at the expense of the existing long-term policy of steady hammering at Nazi industry and communications.

2. Military raids on enemy-occupied territories.

3. A political mission to Moscow and reinforcement of the diplomatic mission in order to effect and ideological rapprochement with the Soviet.

4. Anglo-Soviet co-ordination of propaganda.

Regarding the first of these, the sharp rise in RAF losses since the Nazis attacked the Soviet on June 22 is a significant pointer to British air offensive. In the past eight weeks, Britain has lost over enemy territory 272 bombers, representing about 1,300 men in air crews, and 180 fighters. This is greatly in advance of anything Britain hitherto has undertaken but, nevertheless, it still is small compared to the intensity of the Nazi attack in last year's Battle of Britain when the Germans lost as many as 185 planes in one day.

Change in Policy Studied

Against this is the fact that Nazi tactics failed. Britain, on the other hand, is working on a long-term policy which is expected to succeed. The question which must be decided by the Supreme Command is whether gains from throwing all into the air battle now would compensate for having to abandon the long-term policy.

If the intensive strafing of Britain failed last year, would it succeed in Germany today?

A welcome indication of how the growing momentum of the British air offensive is appreciated in Russia is contained in a letter in the Times of London cabled from Moscow by a number of Soviet fighting men. They applaud Britain's "telling blows" on Germany's industrial centers and on Berlin and call for a still greater concerted effort.

As for the prospect of British land-raiding forces attacking on the continent, any decisions reached much necessarily be kept secret. Such offensive action would gladden the people of Britain and the great army marking time here whose greatest enemy, so far, has been the danger of "browning off" through inaction.

Britain's readiness for such an initiative is still in question, however. The question is asked: Would limited action be sufficient to relieve the Easter nFront?

Closer Co-operation

In the diplomatic, economic, political and propaganda, as well as the military fields, closer co-operation with the Soviet is expected to be effected at the forthcoming three-power conference in Moscow.

New commitments to aid Russia which Mr. Roosevelt has undertaken are fully recognized in some quarters here but might well be more widely understood. The President's announcement that the United States was not any nearer to entering the war after his meeting with Mr. Churchill undoubtedly came as something of a shock to a large part of Britain. Many persons here had allowed themselves to expect that Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, would announce that America was in the war. To them, the eight-point peace program was a disappointment, to say the least.

Fortunately, the British press, together with American contributors and radio commentators like Mr. Raymond Gram Swing and Miss Dorothy Thompson have done a fine job in explaining the tremendous implications of the Anglo-American declaration.

Meanwhile, it is being stressed here that, just as Britons expect Americans to see aid for Britain as in reality aid for themselves, so the British should recognize that aid for Russia is really self-help. This argument is being used as a call to still greater production effort here, for, if Britain's requirements were already great, those of the British and Soviet forces together are immensely greater. Needless to say the need for the United States to speed up war factories, is seen here as correspondingly pressing.

The speed with which the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement was achieved is in marked contrast to long-drawn negotiations last year when political differences finally precluded an accord. Lest a credit of £10,000,000 accorded the Soviets should seem inadequate compared with the issues at stake, it should be noted that the figure may have little bearing on the extent of trade. It is to facilitate a balancing of accounts. Russia, for the time being, asks no favors and prefers to pay for what it needs in cash or in goods.

Japanese Press Swings To Attacks on Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 — An unusually aggressive anti-Soviet tone has cropped out in the Japanese press during the last two days, and is believed to reflect Tokyo's expectation of Russian collapse on the Ukrainian front.

[An explosion "of the worst eventualities in the East, the West, the South and the North simultaneously" was foreseen in Tokyo by the Diplomatic Review, which is backed by the Foreign Office.]

In the course of the two-months' fighting Japan has been relatively impartial, refraining from anti-Soviet statements and articles. Now, however, accusing Russia of joining the democracies in the "encircling" of Japan, Joseph Stalin's acceptance of the Roosevelt-Churchill invitation to the Moscow conference, and United States shipments to Vladivostock, are cited as evidence of the anti-Tokyo attitude in Moscow.

In Chungking, the official Central Daily News proposed editorially an alliance of the United States, Britain, China, and Russia to defeat Japan and establish peace in the Pacific.

[A Japanese broadcast from Tokyo, heard by CBS in New York, charged today that the Chungking Government is preparing to build 14 airfields in four provinces of Free China for use by the United States, Britain, and Russia.]

The Nationalist newspaper, Kokumin Hochi, foresees spread of the war to the Far East in the event that Russia fails to change its attitude. The paper stresses the mineral wealth of Siberia. However, it is generally believed that the press attacks are part of the Japanese war of nerves without any immediate danger of a Japanese-Russian war.

The attacks are likely to be stepped up, however, if the Soviets fail to maintain a fighting front and if morale deteriorates. In the event of the Russians' entire collapse a Japanese move toward Siberia is seen as most probable.

No British Pressure

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Aug. 18 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander in Chief in the Far East, issued a statement yesterday "emphatically denying" Japanese-spread reports that British forces in Malaya are threatening Thailand.

He said the Japanese reports were "typical flights of fancy containing not one item of truth."

Sir Robert indorsed a statement of Sir Josiah Crosby, British Minister at Bangkok, who said: "In anticipation of mendacious rumors which may be circulated, I state that His Majesty's Government presented no demands of any kind whatsoever to the Thai Government."

Puppet's Guard Shot

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (AP) — Three members of Wang Ching-wei's personal bodyguard were killed and a fourth was wounded in a gunfire attack Saturday night on the Nanking home of the leader of the Japanese-sponsored Chinese regime, according to usually reliable sources.

These sources said the attack was reported to have been instigated by Japanese who doubted Mr. Wang's trustworthiness and took that means of warning him not to make any false moves in his relations with Japan.

Six men were said to have participated in the sudden attack. Nine shots were fired.

The Japanese Army Press Headquarters here said it had no information of such an incident.

One Group Freed

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (AP) — Southern Presbyterian missionaries detained at Tsingkiang by the Japanese military have been released, the Japanese Consulate General here informed the American Consulate General.

The Japanese Army Press Bureau also issued a statement denying that any Americans "are under detention"—but the statement significantly omitted saying whether any Americans previously had been detained.

The Army statement referred only to the town of Hwaian, 12 miles from Tsingkiang.

Singapore Exit

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP)—A copyrighted Domei dispatch from Singapore said today that all Japanese and other aliens living within a 15-mile radius of the British naval base at Singapore had been ordered to leave the area within two weeks.

The Japanese include residents and officers of concerns which hold vast rubber tracts in the zone. They are appealing to the authorities to reconsider the order, Domei said.

Child Aid Pushed in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Faced with increasing difficulties and greater work due to the ever-rising cost of living here, the Shanghai Municipal Council's Industrial and Social Division has been working overtime in recent months to find homes for abandoned Chinese children.

The Division, headed by Miss Eleanor Hinder, reports that economic conditions prevailing in this city have "induced abandonment of children" and the Division has been hard put to secure proper homes for such waifs. However, a new social worker made available by the Community Church, the continued operation of a children's nursery by the National Child Welfare Association, and a grant of $20,000 (Chinese, about U. S. $1,300) by the American Advisory Committee for Relief in China, have enabled the Division to hold its own.

In China it is not considered morally or legally wrong for a parent to abandon his child in times of overpowering difficulties. Frequently children are sold outright by their parents when economic circumstances seem to warrant it. The work of the Division is to eradicate that feeling and to find homes and work for those children who have been separated from their parents.

During May, the Division has just reported, applications for adoptions by nine families were approved after careful investigation and 15 other applications were received on which investigations were still being made. Altogether 82 cases of young people in need were handled during the month. Of these, 25 were finally returned to their homes after proper adjustments had been made.

Efforts continued to find employment and it was announced that in the last 18 months 138 young people have been located in jobs and are still at work. However, the rising cost of living and the curtailment of power here by factory employers has made it increasingly difficult to find such work since employers are disinclined to hire new hands under prevailing conditions.

Education of delinquents continues, with three institutions seeking to rehabilitate those turned over to them by the Division.

"Programs in these institutions definitely planned to develop new attitudes are producing results," the report states. "This is education in its truest sense."

The Keys of World Freedom: Will Nations Know the Door?

Continued from Page 1

perhaps the fullest expression to nationalism that the earth had ever known. Some 67 nations replaced the 54 which had existed before. A new cultural and ethnological problem seemed to spring up for each one that was solved; economic difficulties were heightened with each added mile of boundary line.

And internationalism itself—as many proponents of the League of Nations now recognize—was defeated because allegiances to nationalistic entity were intensified.

Thus the background against which the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration offers its third proposal is one requiring a larger vision than was available at Versailles. The problem divides itself into three main segments:

1. Determination of the form of government for the conquered nations.

2. Determination of the form of government which will emerge among the free peoples who have not yet developed the political maturity of the more experienced democracies.

3. Assessment of the contribution which the major democracies are prepared to make toward the new internationalism.

Administration Within Axis

As for Germany, and perhaps for Italy, there is a growing opinion that political sovereignty will not be immediately possible after the war. A considerable body of expert opinion sees the "long armistice" as the intermediate requirement to safeguard against recurring aggression and to re-educate the people for the responsibility of democratic rule.

One of the most interesting of these plans—drafted by German statesmen in exile—envisages the country reorganized in small units patterned after the Scandinavian co-operatives. Political control would be retained in the hands of the victorious powers, being gradually returned as economic stability and political security became established.

For it is recognized that the answer is not to be had in merely defining the governmental form. It was attempted in the last war when the Republic was formed in Germany as a condition for the negotiation of peace. The Weimar Constitution came to be characterized as the most liberal in the world. But it carried in itself the seeds of its own destruction because there was insufficient political experience—and insufficient public understanding of the values of democracy — to make it workable.

The problem, indeed, is not dissimilar to that of India and China, which are both going through grave periods in their effort to establish sufficient national understanding of the workings of popular government to make popular government possible.

In a dozen other States—all with varying degrees of political experience and all with divergent concepts of popular government—the problem will be to see that freedom of choice is not permitted to debase their governmental coin. The example of Czechoslovakia, between world wars, shows the fine things that can be accomplished with the right plan and the right leadership.

But two more things will be needed. One is the wise restraint, wherever required, of the more experienced nations—but restraint administered with a greater sense of justice and humanitarianism than has been found in the past 20 years.

Power of Example

The second is the power of good example. For it will be no small thing to establish the leadership of a federation, union, or united government of a few great nations. Such a "small beginning" is now sought by many who once urged more elaborate schemes. They would substitute the linking of the English-speaking nations, or of the smaller but well-experienced democracies.

And yet the question persists: What loyalty, what vision, can be raised up to combat the ties of nationalism and provide the focus for a wider allegiance?

The answer is being found in a definitive religious sense of man's relationship to man. Increasingly in the current literature upon peace and the order that must come, there is a turning to the rule of the Spirit as the essential element in whatever plan is drafted for human governments.

Vigorously it is set forth in the concluding chapter of the study of the causes of the peace failure from 1919 to 1939, drafted by the "International Consultative Group of Geneva," published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

". . . It is to be remembered that integration in society never comes about as a result of conscious and deliberate effort. It is rather the by-product of a new confrontation of society with spiritual realities leading to a renewal of life.

"These realities are not accepted because they may be useful, but because they are felt to be true. This is the crucial point. The deepest sickness of the modern world lies in its lack of any genuine conviction of truth. There lies an oscillation between the cynical denial of all abiding truth and the prostitution of truth for the sake of achieving social and political purposes.

"It is here that the spiritual weakness of the last 20 years becomes most manifest. No enduring structure can be built upon such foundations. The real issue to be faced, therefore, is not, 'What is the most efficient formula to arrive at a new integration of society?' but rather, 'What is the truth to be served?'"

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt - Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The third article appears in an adjoining column.

Missions Picketed

PEIPING, Aug. 18 (AP)—The United States Consulate at Tsinanfu was reported reliably today to have protested to Japanese military authorities against alleged picketing of the American Board Mission's compounds at Tehchow, and Lintsing, both in Shantung Province.

The American woman missionary in charge at Lintsing, Dr. Alma Cook, was said to have been forced to close the mission hospital and to have been prevented from leaving.

Statue of Roosevelt Is Urged for London

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Wilson Midgley, editorial director of the London Star, advocated today that a statue of President Roosevelt be erected in London.

"There might," he wrote, "be something finely significant in putting it up now to defy the blitz with that well-known face slightly lifted, as usual, as if to take it on the chin."

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Free French: Voice of the Nation? Vichy Pleads for Colonial Loyalty

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—With Vichy now openly collaborating with Germany to an extent which raises the grim question of who can really speak for the people of France, the movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle increases its importance as the spokesman of the enchained democracy.

An exiled people—with capital sentences on the heads of their leaders—the Free French are trying to find the former power and glory of their land in friendly sister states and in seagirt outposts of the Empire.

Theirs is a form of hope that hardly ever smiles. It was typical that they devoted the once-gay national holiday of Bastille Day to prayer and rededication to the Allied cause.

Men from all walks have accepted, stoically, new conditions of life in strange lands. The strict courtesies and exactitudes of military rank have been put aside.

Leadership Acknowledged

Frenchmen of all ranks seem to acknowledge freely and with a sense of pride the leadership of General de Gaulle, the warrior who rose from the rank of Colonel to Major General in the tragic final stand of the French Republic.

Later, when General de Gaulle took over the supreme command of the Free French forces, he was stripped of his official French Army rank by the Vichy Government and condemned in absentia to be executed.

The British, also, appear to have abandoned the doubts that first assailed them when this relatively unknown officer arrived in London during the dark hours of the summer of 1940.

General de Gaulle was then a man untrained in politics, although the brilliance of his military analysis was recognized. (He had scoffed at the Maginot Line before the war, and urged the French to put their army in tanks and armored cars.)

Since No. 10 Downing Street recognized him as "the leader of all Free Frenchmen," this officer has won wide sympathy among the British and has demonstrated his abilities as an administrator.

Meanwhile, his followers have fought beside Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, and Indians in Northern Africa and Syria; upwards of 100 vessels of the Free French Navy have augmented the British Fleet; and nearly 1,500 French airmen have flown with the Royal Air Force to combat the Luftwaffe.

Men Apart in Britain

On this island crowded with many nationalities, splashed with vari-colored uniforms, buzzing with a multitude of tongues, the Free French are men apart—for they form an independent command, training men for immediate service overseas.

The force of the French, now totaling some 40,000 soldiers, is mustered chiefly in the Middle East. Recruits are sent from the training center and depot here as soon as they qualify as infantrymen, gunners, tank crews, signallers. The aviators are trained apart.

On the training end of this fighting chain—in London—is Admiral Huselier, whose humor and vivacity have won from the young refugees he shepherds the title of "Our Admiral."

Leader of the Free French fighters in the fields of the Middle East is General Catroux, former Commander of the French Foreign Legion.

As Governor-General of Indo-China when the Vichy Government signed the armistice, he organized for resistance against possible Japanese attack. He was repudiated by Vichy and sentenced to execution.

It is claimed that General Catroux won many Vichy Frenchmen to the ranks of the Free French after hostilities ended in Syria, where he commanded the Free French troops.

Shortly before, as General de Gaulle's delegate-general in the Levant, he had received the Emir of the Jebel Druze and other Druze leaders, come by a circuitous route to express their desire that the Jebel be taken under the authority of the Free French and Allies.

Valuable Colonies

The Council of Defense formed late last year also controls valued colonies associated with the struggle to reshape the French Empire—New Hebrides, Chad, the Cameroons, Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, Libreville and Port Gentil in Gabon, Pacific Settlements, and possessions in India and New Caledonia.

These territories measure practically 3,000,000 square miles and have a population of more than 6,000,000. There are deep harbors along the African coastline, and several airdromes enable the British to maintain regular aerial connections between Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria on one hand, and Egypt, Sudan, and Kenya on the other—thus avoiding the Mediterranean route.

Equatorial Africa's air bases also are of importance to British craft in the line of communication with the Far East.

Nickel, chrome, iron, copper, lead, and platinum are mined in New Caledonia and exported, together with coal, mineral oils, and phosphates.

From Gabon comes wood for building planes, and Chad and Ubangi-Shari grow cotton.

The high plateaus of the Cameroons support 7,000,000 head of cattle and other livestock, including oxen, goats, sheep, pigs, horses, asses, and camels. Other products are palm oil, rubber, coffee, cocoa, maize, and peanuts.

Flame of Resistance

Thus is provided some of the fuel for the flame of French resistance which General de Gaulle has proclaimed "must not and will not die."

But far more than the output of Free French colonies is needed for the upkeep of General de Gaulle's fighting men and for the production of materials of war. Reliable informants say Britain necessarily is footing a large part of the bill.

General de Gaulle's agents operate in wide areas of action.

To promote the cause among the French in Canada, Capt. George d'Argenlieu has been sent across the ocean. A naval officer in the last war, he entered the Roman Catholic priesthood after the Armistice, and became a superior of the Carmelite Order.

When the present war broke out he returned to the Navy, joining General de Gaulle when France fell.

Free French Move Reported Gaining

By the Canadian Press

London, Aug. 18

Suggestion of increasing support in France to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement was given recently by an official Free French representative who said that out of 40,000,000 Frenchmen, 39,000,000 "leathed Germans and all those collaborating with them," the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Shouts of "long live de Gaulle" in Unoccupied France now make the offending person liable to a jail sentence of two weeks to a year, the BBC said.

De Gaulle Aide

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 18 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle issued a decree Aug. 15 appointing Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme Commander-in-Chief of Free French forces in Africa.

General Le Gentilhomme led the de Gaullist troops which helped take Damascus, Syria, in the recent British-Free French invasion of the Levant states although his arm was broken when an aerial bomb exploded near him early in the campaign.

The General commanded Allied forces in French and British Somaliland until the fall of France. He joined the Free French movement last November. He was stripped of French citizenship by the Vichy Government in December.

Rail Service to Army

NEW YORK (AP)—The Military Transportation Section of the American Association of Railroads announced that more than 1,650,000 members of the United States armed forces were transported by railroads during the first seven months of the year. More than a million were handled on 3,315 special trains.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 18 (AP)—Simultaneous campaigns were launched in Vichy and German-occupied Paris yesterday against Government officials accused of betraying Chief of State Marshal Pétain's national revolution, and France appealed by radio to overseas possession to remain faithful.

This coincided with pressure by French and German authorities against continuing Communist and other anti-collaborationist activity in the occupied zone.

Joseph Barthelemy, new Minister of Justice, in an interview criticizing officials attempting to sabotage the Government's work, expressed himself in almost the same terms as the editorial writer, Marcel Deat, in L'Oeuvre in Paris.

The Paris writer declared that the difference between the Marshal's plan for national unity and the way the Government was being administered was so great that discontent had reached a stage worse than in the period preceding the popular front uprising of 1936. He warned that "violent reactions might come."

Criticism of "Feebleness"

After referring to "this type of wait and see policy," M. Barthelemy declared: "It is no longer permissible for any interpreter of Marshal Pétain's wishes to carry out his orders with feebleness."

M. Deat declared that "industrialists complain of veritable administrative sabotage in interpretation of legislative texts."

Six arrests were disclosed in the campaign against Communist activity in the occupied zone.

The wives of two former Communist Deputies, Gaston Midol and Pierre Benoist, were taken into custody in Paris for having drafted a letter which later was signed by accused Communist Deputies and Senators protesting their detention and criticizing the Government.

André Thellier, a Communist leader, was arrested on a charge of possessing Communist tracts. The crime is of a type for which the capital penalty recently was announced by the German High Command.

Three persons were condemned to from 6 to 18 months' imprisonment on a charge of distributing anti-French propaganda at Montdidier, near Amiens.

Decrees in the Official Journal removed a number of mayors and municipal councilors in occupied and unoccupied zones.

The Colonial Secretary, René Platon, appealed to French possessions in the American Hemisphere and the Pacific to maintain allegiance to the Vichy Government. He inaugurated a new broadcasting station at Allouis, in the occupied zone west of Bourges, made available to Vichy by the Germans.

M. Platon particularly urged island possessions in the Pacific to "continue your resistance."

On Diplomatic Front

Diplomatic developments also marked the day.

The French protested against British appointment of a de Gaullist leader, Gen. Georges Catroux, as Commander of the Armies of the Levant as a violation of the Syrian armistice terms allowing French troops a free choice between joining the de Gaullists or returning to France.

France finally ceased relations with Nazi-conquered Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav minister, Count Bojidar Pouritch, was notified that he no longer would enjoy diplomatic standing.

The French Government, however, has not yet officially recognized Croatia, formed from a part of Yugoslavia, as a sovereign state. A communique said:

"In view of the new situation created in Central Europe by the disappearance of the former Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the fact that the Government of Belgrade no longer is exercising any authority over territories which made up the Kingdom, the French Government has been led to consider as ended the activity of the Yugoslav diplomatic and consular representatives in France and in territories of the Empire."

The Paris police, warning the population that sabotage on railway lines serving the occupied French Capital was threatening the City's food supply, offered one million francs reward for information leading to the arrests of the wreckers.

The Prefecture of Police abandoned all attempts at secrecy in warning that the sabotage had reached such serious proportions that co-operation of the public was necessary to stop it.

Illinois Commander To Face V.F.W. Trial

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18 (AP)—National Commander Joseph C. Menendez of the Veterans of Foreign Wars said Aug. 16 he had suspended Earl Southard as Illinois Commander of the organization and ordered him to face a V. F. W. courtmartial on charges of violating his membership oath.

Mr. Menendez said Mr. Southard's own post charged his activities as Secretary of the Citizens Keep America Out of War Commitee constituted a violation of the oath and petitioned for the courtmartial.

The trial before a court of Past Department Commanders of several States, the National Commander said, will be held Aug. 20 in Chicago. John L. Sullivan of Phoenix, Ariz., Judge Advocate of the V. F. W., was named to conduct the trial.

At Chicago, Mr. Southard charged his suspension was a "warmongering effort to silence me."

Mr. Southard was elected State Commander at the Quincy, Ill., convention last June.

From Fire Bombs to 'Fire Balls'

Wide World

London Fire Fighter Watches Baseball Game

District Officer Daniel G. Ivall (left), one of war-torn London's fire chiefs, looks up at Comiskey Park in Chicago to see baseballs in the air instead of bombs. Officer Ivall says he much prefers baseballs. Fire Marshal's First Deputy Anthony J. Mullaney (center) of Chicago and Chief Daniel Deasy of the New York Fire Department are shown with him. Mr. Ivall came to the United States in response to a Government request to give the Nation's fire fighters some first-hand advice on the technique of combating blazes after bombing raids.

Churchill and Party Return to Britain

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his party returned safely to Britain this morning from their Atlantic rendezvous with President Roosevelt.

The Prime Minister returned in the battleship Prince of Wales, which carried him to the historic meeting with the President of the United States. The port of arrival was not made public.

Mr. Churchill was expected to return to London later today.

A British film of the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister showed that at least one of their talks was held close to shore.

Rocky Coast Line Visible

A rocky coast line—which might have been Maine, Labrador or Iceland—was distinguishable in the background of a picture showing Mr. Churchill watching from the battleship Prince of Wales as a United States destroyer carried President Roosevelt away.

The President, it was disclosed here, visited the British battleship only once. That was Sunday, Aug. 10. He came aboard for religious services and sang, with Mr. Churchill, "Land of Hope and Glory" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

During the services, it was said, patrolling planes droned overhead, sometimes drowning out the singing and music from the marine bands of the British battleship and United States destroyer.

Exchange of Courtesies

United States sailors accompanied the President to the British battleship, and engaged in backslapping with the British tars, to whom they brought presents, including fruit.

The President also brought presents—one for every member of the British crew. Each bore a card which said "Best Wishes. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The United States sailors, like the President, remained for lunch on the battleship. Afterward they sent over hams, eggs, and butter to replace food they had eaten.

The film of the meeting showed a black cat episode as the President left. The cat, a Prince of Wales mascot, ventured onto a gangplank from the battleship to the destroyer and sat purring while the President and his party sidestepped by.

First Step Recalled

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 (AP)—When Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at sea recently to consider defense problems they were following the example set by Canada and the United States a year ago in setting up the permanent Joint Board on Defense, Col. O. M. Biggar, Chairman of the Board's Canadian Section, said yesterday.

In a radiocast address on the anniversary of the Ogdensburg agreement between Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt, Colonel Biggar described the Board as "the first step taken by any two powers since the first Great War to consider their common and vital problems of defense."

He said decisions reached by the President and Mr. Churchill at their sea meeting "will lead to the further consideration of these (defense) problems by other representatives of these two Governments and to the discussion with the Government of the U. S. S. R. of such problems as are common to all three countries."

Colonel Biggar said that to give details of recommendations by the Canada-United States Defense Board would be to give the enemy "exactly the information he would like to have in order to be able to make his dispositions." But the Board has been "strikingly successful in reconciling divergent opinions and our conclusions have, almost without exception, been unanimous."

Yacht Snarled Nets

CHEBOGUE, Nova Scotia, Aug. 18 (AP)—The fishermen of Chebogue have a little grievance against the President of the United States.

It has to do with the historic meeting of President Roosevelt with Prime Minister Churchill somewhere in the Atlantic.

While she cruised in Nova Scotian waters for several days, the presidential yacht Potomac nosed into Yarmouth Sound and wreaked havoc among the Chebogue fishermen's herring nets.

As a result, the men of this little village three miles from Yarmouth had to labor for three days to repair the damage. Now, they are considering sending a bill to the White House for the repairs.

Indorsed by China

CHUNGKING, Aug. 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi, in a statement on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, said today that China was prepared to make its full contribution to postwar reconstruction.

This would constitute a task even more difficult than winning the war itself, and require the supreme efforts and resolute statesmanship of the democracies and their leaders, he said.

"The Chinese Government and people whole-heartedly welcome and indorse the declaration," he said.

Backed by Greeks

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration has been indorsed by the Greek Government in Exile, Nicholas G. Lely, Consul-General in New York, announced, Aug. 16.

Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos cabled the following message to President Roosevelt from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Mr. Leley announced:

"I have with great satisfaction read the reports of Your Excellency's meeting on the Atlantic battlefield with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and of your joint declaration.

"I note with equal satisfaction that this declaration officially recognizes that the war aims of the Allied Powers as approved and supported by their friends are maintained on the high plane upon which they have, from the beginning of the struggle, been placed in the consciences and hearts of the free democratic peoples of the world.

"We are all fighting for an ideal whose purpose is to crush the methods of violence and brute force practiced by the aggressors and to liberate the peoples of the world, no less those who are now our enemies than those who are our friends. Our confidence in the victorious issue of the conflict is unshakable and our faith in the triumph of our noble cause is steadfast."

Menzies to Report

MELBOURNE, Aug. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies may give the Australian Parliament an account Wednesday of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks exceeding anything yet revealed, it was said authoritatively today.

First American Ship for Britain Leaves the Ways

RICHMOND, Calif., Aug. 18 (AP)—The first of scores of American-built ships for Britain has been launched. Through such ships, said Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, the defense of democracies will be turned into "an offensive against the aggressors."

The vessel was the Ocean Vanguard, a 416-foot freighter, first of 60 to be completed in 14 months for Britain in California and Maine yards.

Admiral Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, said "our immediate goal in America's supreme shipbuilding program is to produce more than 1,200 merchant vessels by the end of 1943. That means two ships every day, for the next two years.

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British Merchant Shipping Mission, called the Ocean Vanguard a portent of victory: "For the issue of the war turns on the contest at sea, and this ship symbolizes the decisive factor in that contest—the entry into it of America as a great shipbuilder."

Army Camouflage For 20 Buildings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Army Engineers have announced their intention to make 20 new buildings as nearly invisible as possible as an example in wartime camouflage to factories and military establishments.

To be erected at nearby Fort Belvoir, Va., at a cost of $2,540,000, the buildings will house the Engineer Board, one of whose important functions is to develop and test camouflage methods.

Every structure will have a flat roof painted or otherwise treated to blend with the surrounding landscape. Railway tracks and service roads will wind rather than take a straight course.

As few trees as possible will be cut down. Buildings will be distributed so that no two will be in line.

Two will be windowless and completely air conditioned. All will have small windows, with provision for blackout shutters.

Brig. Gen. Roscoe C. Crawford, President of the Board and Commandant of the Army's Engineer School, indicated that as research dictated, the camouflage patterns would be changed from time to time.

Foe of Conscription Says, Back President

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18 (AP)—Addressing United Spanish War Veterans at the first joint session of their forty-third annual encampment here, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, urged last night that every American stand firmly behind President Roosevelt in the defense program and that the President in turn keep the people informed of developments.

"I fought just as hard as I knew how against conscription and the Lend-Lease Acts because I felt they were tragic mistakes," Senator Gillette said. "But a majority of Congress passed those acts and others, placing in the hands of the President certain authority. . . . The course has been decided, all should support it."

'War' Suits for British

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Bond Street tailors who regard themselves as arbiters of men's styles received with admirable calm a suggestion for a national suit, which they would have opposed vigorously in peacetime.

The idea is to furnish Britishers with a suit which will save cloth and labor. It is the idea of S. Klein, managing director of one of London's exclusive stores.

Here is the idea: A short single-breasted four-buttoned coat and the elimination of the cherished waistcoat or, as Americans say, a vest. Linings would be whittled down and there would be only one button on each sleeve. Pockets would be without flaps.

Trousers would have no cuffs. There would be no buttons for suspenders or what the British call braces, and there wouldn't be belt loops. Mr. Klein says there are certain self-supporting details which will save the day.

So all the Englishman needs is money, clothing coupons, and hips enough to keep up the pants—or what the British call trousers.

Joint-Flag Plaque On Rainbow Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 18—The long peace that has distinguished United States-Canadian relations had a new tribute today in the dedication of a joint-flag plaque "to the enduring friendship between the two great democracies which have shared this unfortified frontier for more than 126 years."

The bronze tablet commemorating international amity marks the center of the new Rainbow Bridge, longest fixed arch in the world, and shows the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, so placed that each dips into the territory of the other country. It will be permanently set up when the bridge is dedicated in October, and is the gift of the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission and the International Affiliation of Sales and Advertising Clubs whose members reside in Canada and the United States.

Transport Pioneer Helps Whitehorse Airport Plan

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
who has been flying over Canada to study its air training and air defenses

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory—The quickened aviation role which this town is preparing to witness through the rebuilding of its airport is due largely to the efforts of a man who is a pioneer in transportation here. He is H. Wheeler and he acts as a liaisan official between the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, which is hauling the equipment and materials for the Whitehorse airport, and the Department of Transport.

If Canada had any "dollar a year" men like the United States, Mr. Wheeler would be one. "Only," he added jocularly in his Cork accent flavored by a half century in the Yukon, "I haven't got the dollar yet." President up until last year of the historic White Pass Railroad, built in "gold rush" days, Mr. Wheeler, at the request of the Dominion Government, came out of retirement to handle the transportation problems involved in the airport construction.

Mr. Wheeler, who has been a mail-team driver, a river official, a railroad president, and a developer of airfields for the White Pass Airways, air subsidiary of the company, said that he wants to wind up his career in the newer field of aviation after having participated in every form of transportation in the region. The Whitehorse airport is being built by the railroad through its subsidiary, the British Yukon Navigation Company, and Mr. Wheeler is the man who is regarded as indispensable by the Department of Transport in the shipment of materials.

An Expert on Schedules

The Department of Transport, for instance, cannot and does not want to be worried with the problems of freighting materials, hence Mr. Wheeler's knowledge is considered valuable. He knows, for instance, the schedules of boats, trains, the sizes of bulkhead entrances, the heights of bridges on every mode of transportation between here and Vancouver. When the Department wants to haul something big or of odd size up here for the field it is Mr. Wheeler who is able to tell them the details of clearances.

The British Yukon Navigation Company is also charged with the building of the Watson Lake Airport, one of the five fields between Edmonton and here, and the base which is reached or crossed before the plane glides into Whitehorse.

Developing air fields is an old story with Mr. Wheeler. The White Pass Airways has about 16 fields between here and Dawson, the famous "Klondike" area down the river. Nine of them the company built at its own expense, Mr. Wheeler said, and helped to improve, with Government aid, seven more.

The White Pass Air Line carries mail and passengers to the principal mining camps of Dawson and Mayo in summer and in winter flies considerable express and freight on ski-equipped planes. It also contracts for considerable "bush" flying by carrying prospecting and trapping parties in and out of the interior. The air line does, in hours, he said, what it used to take months to do by horse or dog team, Mr. Wheeler said.

Followed "Dalton Trail"

Mr. Wheeler came into this region first with the MacKenzie and Mann survey party in '97 and '98 which was looking for a possible route up over the coast range from Haines Mission, now Haines, Alaska, today a location of one of the United States Army Air Corps Bases in the Alaska Panhandle.

The party came up over the famous "Dalton Trail," but Mr. Wheeler said that route would never have been valuable and hence was not considered. The present route, and only route, in fact, he said, was the one up which the White Pass railroad comes today from Skagway, Alaska.

On the turn of the century Mr. Wheeler came back into the Territory and started to work for the Canadian Development Company, an old mail and freighting outfit, he says, which had contracts from both the Dominion and American governments for the carriage of mails and freight in Yukon Territory and Alaska. In 1901, he said, the White Pass bought the Canadian Development Corporation, and he came along in the transfer.

Team and River Service

The Canadian Development Corporation had American mail contracts from Juneau to Nome and a Canadian Government contract from Whitehorse to Dawson. It was on these Alaskan routes that Mr. Wheeler, who had just retired from active service with the company, was "dragged back in harness," as he put it.

Key Field on Route

"If the world wasn't in such a mess," Mr. Wheeler said, "I might have turned the Government offer down. But the only protection we Canadians have are those American bombers flying from the United States to Alaska and we know it.

"The Whitehorse field is a key field in that route from the United States to Alaska. If Alaska were invaded the Whitehorse field would be a key field because you could get the pilots, fuel, and supplies up here on the railroad to help repel the invasion.

"A man just couldn't refuse to do that job for the Government," Mr. Wheeler said. "I wouldn't have felt comfortable in refusing. We've all got to get in nowadays and do our bit. We just can't sit down and take it easy."

Army Flier Is Glad When Glider Lands

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 18 (AP)—John Robinson, National glider soaring champion, took off in the face of a wind storm at Elmira, N. Y., Saturday to show his passenger, an Army Air Corps instructor, the fine points of soaring in a glider.

After being buffeted by strong winds for several hours, Mr. Robinson and Lieut. Lee A. Chenoweth made a safe landing at an airport here, 80 miles southeast of Elmira.

"I have 800 flying hours as an airplane pilot," said Lieutenant Chenoweth of Randolph Field, Texas, "but I never was so glad to get back on earth as today."

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For Children

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Monday, August 18, 1941

A Monday Page

Orchard Walk

This morning I walked
all by myself
in our green orchard.
But I was not lonely. . .
Three shining blackbirds
ran beside me through the tall grass.
The wind sang to me as he scattered
white plum blossoms on my hair.
And at the end of our orchard
I saw a little bird's nest,
with four brown-speckled eggs!

ELEANOR ALLEN

Bushy Tail Plans a Burrow

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

Bushy Tail, the young chipmunk, and Littlest One, his smallest brother, had a good meal of dewberries one morning. They were ripening all along the hillside now—large, plump berries, juicy and black. Ground robins, red birds and grackles came to share the feast. But there was enough for all, and to spare.

To the littlest chipmunk it was a very wonderful thing to be out here on the hillside eating his breakfast with Bushy Tail. Just the two of them, here in the dewberry patch, with the forest in front of them and the little stream behind them, and down yonder through the cattails, the pond where the old muskrat swam and dived and where he had his home.

"Every creature has a home somewhere," thought the littlest chipmunk, "every creature, even the tiniest ones that go creeping about in the grass. For if they didn't have homes, how would they know where they belonged, and where would they stay when it rained and stormed and blew?"

Very soon he and Bushy Tail were going to have homes of their own, he remembered. And the thought of this pleased him so much that forgetting the half-eaten berry he held in his front paws, he let it fall to the ground. "Bushy Tail," he said suddenly, "how long does it take to dig a burrow?"

Plans for a Burrow

Bushy Tail considered this question quite a while before he answered it. He remembered that his mother had told him how she and father chipmunk had worked for a good many days digging their burrow under the old stump, and he felt sure no chipmunk could dig a burrow faster than they could.

"It will take a long time, I think," he said at last, "to dig the tunnels and the den and the rooms for storing food, for there will be a great deal of dirt for us to carry out. We will have to take every bit of it, little by little, in our cheek pouches and hide it in the forest, so that none of it will be left around our doorway to show unfriendly creatures where we live. We will have to work very hard for days and days, I expect."

"Then we had better begin to dig our burrows right away, hadn't we?" the littlest chipmunk asked.

"We will have to find stumps to dig them under first," Bushy Tail reminded him. "I want a stump, if I can find one, where I can look out of my doorway and see the cattails down at the marsh."

The sun was very hot as they set off along the hillside, and the air was still and heavy. There was no breeze at all, not even enough to make the leaves on the poplar trees show the slightest tremble. An older and more experienced creature would have known by the feel of things that a storm was on the way. But the young chipmunks had not learned the storm signals yet. They knew the sun was shining now, and that was enough for them.

Hunt for a Stump

Finding a suitable place for a home proved more difficult than either of the young chipmunks had thought it would be. Many of the stumps already had burrows under them. Others were badly rotted and the earth beneath them was too soft and spongy for digging.

"If we can't find a stump, Littlest One," Bushy Tail said at last, "we will have to dig our burrows under some stone or log." He knew of more than one chipmunk family who lived in such a place, and he had often wondered why. But now he knew. It was because there were not enough stumps in the forest for every creature to have one for its home.

"Maybe I had better look higher up the hillside," the littlest chipmunk suggested. "I am sure I can find a stump somewhere. You can go ahead, Bushy Tail, I will catch up with you."

"All right," Bushy Tail agreed. "I will wait for you at the next stump I find."

But though he waited a long time, the littlest chipmunk did not come. The sun climbed higher and higher up the sky until it was almost overhead. "He must have found a stump," thought Bushy Tail.

"Littlest One! Littlest One!" he called presently. "Where are you?"

"Here I am, Bushy Tail," an excited voice answered. "I am right up here, having a talk with a land turtle."

Bushy Tail found them under a haw haw bush only a little way up the hillside. The turtle's shell was closed tight. "He is showing me how he can open and shut his two doors," the littlest chipmunk said.

The turtle poked its head out of its shell now. First it looked at Bushy Tail and then at the littlest chipmunk and then back at Bushy Tail. "There was but one of you when I went inside," he remarked in a small thin voice.

"Bushy Tail just came," the littlest chipmunk explained. "We have been looking for a place to dig our burrows."

Feasts of Berries

"Bushy Tail," the turtle repeated, blinking its eyes thoughtfully. "Bushy Tail." Then for a time it sat quite still. But after a while it slipped its stubby legs from under its shell and raised its body a little way off the ground for a moment.

"That is a great relief, Young Chipmunks, having my legs outside again," the turtle said. "I am getting so fat that it is hard for me to squeeze into my shell any more and close my doors. It is always that way during the berry season," it added. "I always grow fat then, because I eat too much, I suppose. I never know when I have had enough berries."

"What kind of berries do you eat, Turtle?" asked Bushy Tail.

"Almost any kind," the turtle told him. "But I like dewberries best of all. When dewberry time comes I eat very little else; a few grubs and slugs and earthworms, but mostly berries. I have eaten a great many of them this morning."

"So have we," the two young chipmunks said.

"One reason I eat so many dewberries," the turtle went on, "is because they grow on trailing vines close to the ground and are easy for me to get. We turtles have to depend on food that we can find as we creep along the ground. Most berries grow too high for us to reach. You chipmunks can leap and jump and even climb if you need to, but we turtles can only creep." The turtle's little red eyes twinkled as he added: "But I have managed to find food enough to keep me alive for a very long time. I am older than any other creature in the forest, I think.

"Tell me, Young Chipmunks," he added, "these burrows you are going to dig, will it take you long to dig them?"

"Yes, I think it will," Bushy Tail answered. "Of course, neither of us has ever dug a burrow, but I have heard older chipmunks say that it takes a good many days to dig one."

"That is why we have to find stumps right away," spoke up the littlest chipmunk, "so that we can start digging and get our burrows ready to live in soon. We are going to begin to dig this afternoon if we can find stumps that suit us."

A Turtle's Advice

"You had better leave your burrow digging for another day," the turtle said. "For it is going to storm and you will want a shelter, and a snug one, before night comes. Your family burrow is the place for you young chipmunks now."

"But the sun is shining," protested Bushy Tail. "How do you know it is going to storm, Old Turtle?"

"By the sounds and the smells and the feel of the air," the turtle told him. "Haven't you heard the rain crows calling since early morning? And listen to that little fellow in the tree top over there. When a tree frog sings like that in broad daylight it is time for all creatures to begin to think of shelters. Except us turtles," he added. "We do not have to think about such things. Our shells are our shelters and we always have them handy."

As he finished speaking the old turtle raised himself on his stubby legs and crept silently away into the thick tangle of undergrowth beyond the bush.

He had hardly gone when a loud clap of thunder made the woods tremble. The young chipmunks ran out from under the bush and looked up at the sky. A solid black wall of dull, heavy clouds was fast covering the blue, and while they looked the sun passed behind it and was gone.

Snug Place in a Storm

"We had better go back to the old stump right away, hadn't we, Bushy Tail?" the Littlest Chipmunk asked anxiously. And without waiting for an answer he started off toward home, with Bushy Tail close behind him.

A storm can come quickly on a hot summer day. At first the wind blew in little gusts that sent the dust and loose leaves whirling before it. Then with a steady roar it came rushing through the forest, making the great trees bend and sway.

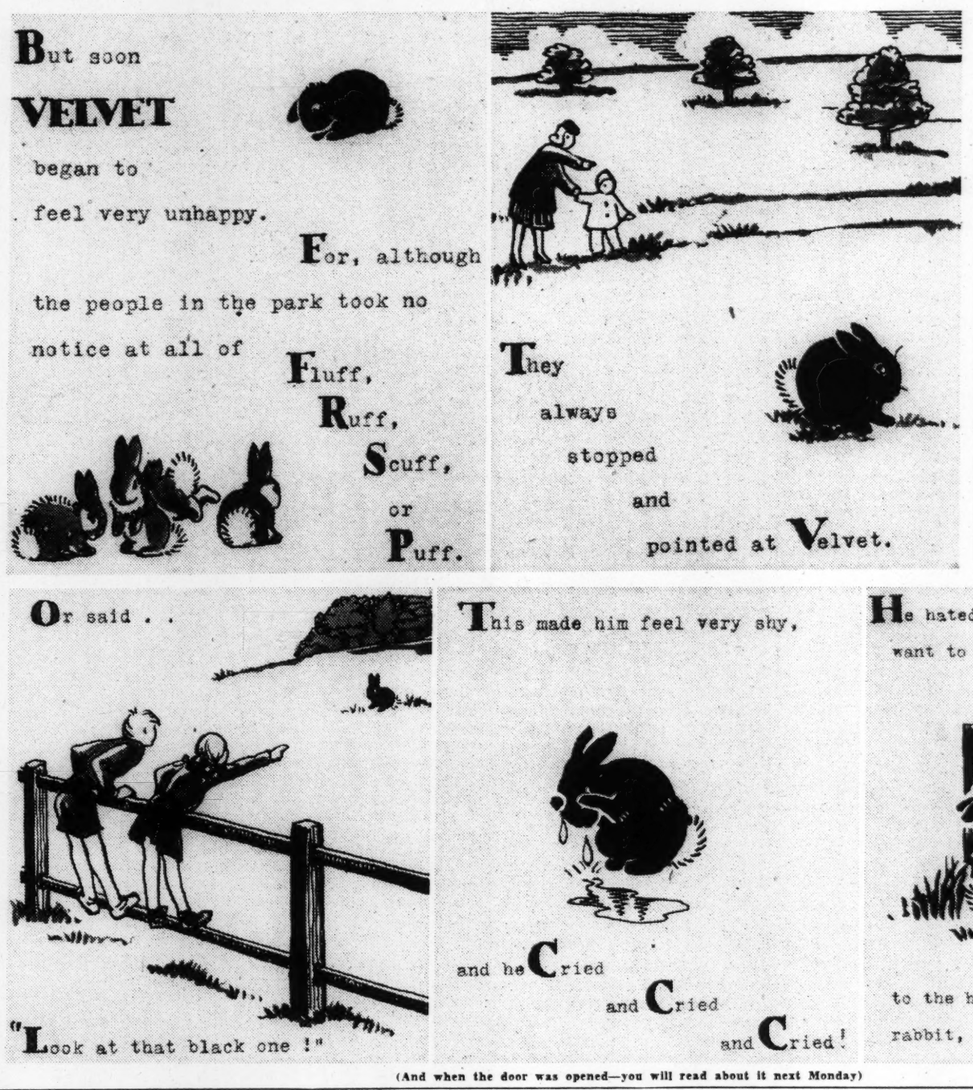
The two young chipmunks hurried on in silence. There was no use trying to talk against the noise of such a gale. It was all they could do to move forward in the face of it. The woods grew dim and everything took on a strange, yellow look. Then, even above the roar of the wind, they heard the rain.

Like a great white wave it came. Driven by the wind, it pelted their faces. Quick flashes of lightning turned the rain drops into bright little balls of light. The thunder cracked and boomed and rolled. It sounded as though the whole forest were crashing down about them.

But now they caught sight of the old stump, and almost before they knew it they had reached the burrow and were safe inside the snug, dry den. Their mother and father and the other young chipmunks were there.

"I thought this rain would bring you young ones home," the father chipmunk said. "The old stump is a good place to be in a storm like this."

(Another Bushy Tail story will be published on this page next Monday.)



(And when the door was opened—you will read about it next Monday)

Let's Play Boats

Shall we play boats? We'll have to take
Some food. This book will serve for cake,
And that for milk. Of course we'll need
Some records, and some books to read,
And lots of luggage out at sea.
We stow them on the Barque "Settee."
"Cast off," the Captain cried. "O wait,"
Most pitifully pleads the Mate,
"I've left my box of bricks behind."
"Well, hop ashore and get them. Mind
And don't be long; we can't afford
To miss the tide."

So all aboard
We put to sea. There comes a shout,
"Man overboard!" We put about
And lower a boat. "Quick, over there—
O dear, I think its Teddy Bear."
But never mind. he's none the worse.
"Settee ahoy!" Dear me, it's Nurse.
It must be bedtime. Furl the sails.
We've ridden out tremendous gales;
We've seen all sorts of foreign lands,
And pine-fringed isles and silver strands,
And nearly, but not quite, been wrecked.
We've fought with pirates too, and checked
A mutiny among the crew.
I think we've earned a rest, don't you?

EDGAR NEWGASS

Mermaid's Purses and Skates

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore—10

Have you ever found a "mermaid's purse" when you played on a sandy beach? It looks like a four-cornered pouch made of smooth, shiny leather. There is a twisted, hollow string at each corner of the pouch.

Can you guess what this "purse" really is? It is the shell, or case, of an egg that was laid by a queer fish known as the skate. The skate laid her egg away out in the bay, under deep water. She pushed the egg into a bank of sand, where it lay until the baby fish hatched. Then waves washed the empty case ashore, where it lies among deal shells and seaweeds.

We called the skate a queer fish—and you will say so again when you see her. She is related to the sharks, for her skin has rough things instead of scales, and her "bones" are made of tough gristle. But her body is not at all like a shark's. It is wide, and almost as flat as a pancake. You will see a blunt nose and a long, slender tail. Mother Skate's eyes are on top of her body, but her mouth is tucked away on her under side.

Ways of a Skate

When Mother Skate wants to swim, she flaps her wide, thin sides. Each flap sends a wave along her body. This wave presses backward against the water, and pushes the fish forward. The skate almost seems to fly through the sea, as birds fly through the air.

Many fish swim away from danger, but Mother Skate does not bother to do that. Instead, she just lies flat upon the sea bottom. Her spotted brownish skin looks like sand, especially after a flip of her sides has made real sand grains settle on her back. Only Mother Skate's black-and-yellow eyes show that she is alive.

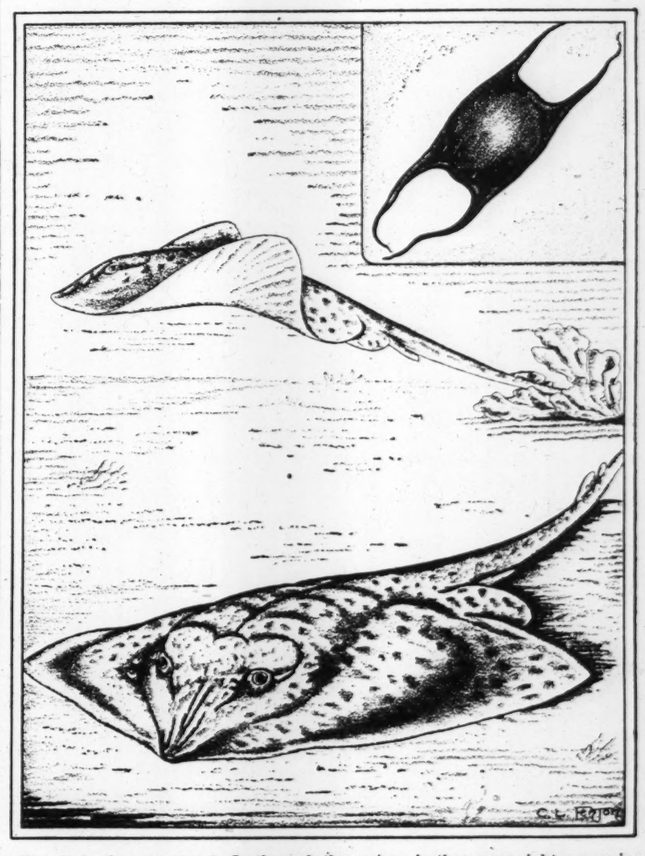
Other fish with flat bodies also live near the seashore. One of these is the sting ray. It has a pointed nose and a long tail which can lash to and fro like a whip. There is a sharp, jagged spine on the tail. People who go wading where sting rays live take care to keep away from those spines!

Torpedoes in the Sea

Torpedo is a flat-bodied fish with a very wide, blunt nose. He can give you an electric shock if you touch him, for he has two "batteries" near his head. Torpedoes live along the Atlantic Coast, all the way from Florida to Maine. They also are found in sandy bays of California, but they never are common. You may go to the shore many, many times and never once see a torpedo.

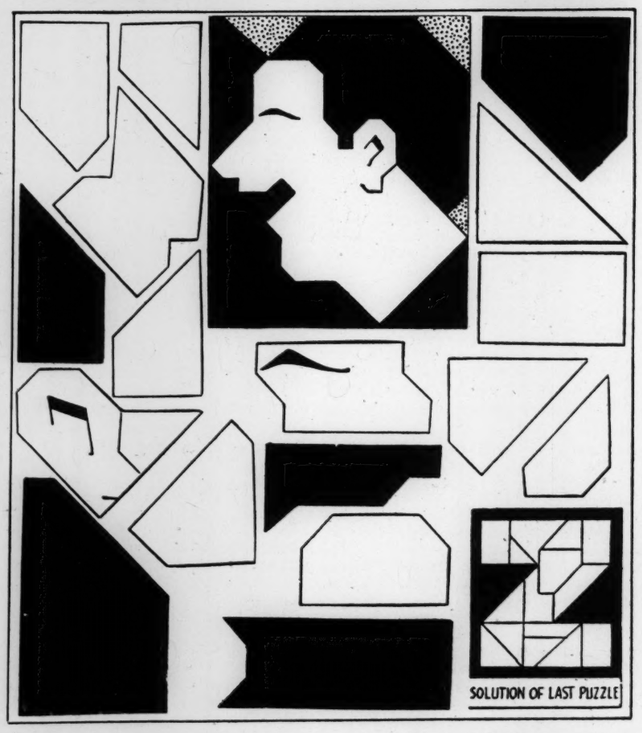
If you ever find a "mermaid's purse" that is brown, you will know that it is the egg case of a dogfish. Dogfish are not flat, but are harmless little sharks that often swim near shore. They like to lay their eggs in beds of floating, brown seaweeds. The mother dogfish twists the strings of each egg case around seaweed stems. If storm waves ever wash the seaweeds ashore, the brown eggs go with them.

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about sea slugs and sea rabbits.)



The skate almost seems to fly through the water—in the upper right corner is a "mermaid's purse."

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



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A New Art Center—Items of Musical and Theatrical News

Design, Incorporated—Architect as Decorator

By Dorothy Adlow

Out of the silence and inaction which characterizes the summer art season, there emerges a new art center in Boston. Design, Incorporated, has one feature in common with the Guild of Boston Artists, the same address. While one neighbor preserves the local tradition, the other is the advocate of innovation. The director of the latter is Ladislav L. Rado, architect and designer, formerly of Prague.

Mr. Rado brings to our thresholds concepts of architectural and interior design which were first devised by small groups of experimenters who once worked in Holland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria. To us, here, their efforts were brave and revolutionary. We identified them with that term of broad and undefined meaning, modernism. They have all come to our shores, now, having left behind precipitously the results of their youthful and struggling efforts. We are now the beneficiaries of their talents.

This would not be the place to discuss the undertakings of Design, Inc., if that organization listed itself as interior decorator. Mr. Rado is an architect by training and his ideas relating to planning of interiors are conditioned by the stringent requirements which must be heeded in the art of building. Functionalism is basic in his plan. Regard for materials, their practical adaptability, their textural quality are of first importance. The design for a home is a design for living. The home is not a static and confined enclosure, but rather an adjunct to environment. He emphasizes the supremacy of space, the space of the interior flowing towards that of the exterior, the relation and continuation of and fluency of space in the house. Imparted is a sense of openness, freedom, and dynamic design.

The architect and designer should aim to give a maximum of enhancement to movement, thought, and rest. That he can do by subtle adjustments of enclosures and apertures, by omitting intrusive and non-pertinent embellishments. It is not sheer functionalism, where practicality is the supreme motive. The concept is subtler and further reaching, and it provides for those requisites which in modern times have seemed a necessity to comfort and happiness, making room for natural beauty, fresh air, sunshine, and doing away with stuffiness and nonessentials.

Mr. Rado's plans require the imagination of the artist, not the technician alone. With colors, discerningly chosen, with textures of the appropriate quality, with the play and contrast of transparent and opaque areas, rough and smooth, hot and cold tonalities, he would promote an atmosphere harmonious with the temperament of householders. Such consonance of plan, such harmony of details are found in creative works of art. Mr. Rado considers that design planning is a creative effort.

The Design, Inc. studio has installations which give us some idea of the way such planning operates. There is an interesting canvas by Josef Albers, a German artist, who has recently taught at Harvard, and who has painted thoughtfully in the abstract manner. The canvas at 162 Newbury Street provides a keynote to the space design which Mr. Rado would apply to interiors. On another wall are some photomurals of Egyptian tomb wall-carvings, and modern sculpture. The furniture has been manufactured to be as eye-pleasing as it is comfortable. The spacial idea is paramount as we follow great sweeping curves and shrewdly dispensed textures. What has been done is something that cannot be taught or even explained; it is something that is qualified by innate good taste and careful training.

Mr. Rado, in a discussion relating to the painters of our time, considers that the mural fresco cannot be easily absorbed in this scheme of design. The muralist has his ideas of space and he contrives an illusion of space in perspectives or registers, as he chooses. He and the designer of an interior must see eye to eye in order to work for mutual effectiveness. Mr. Rado is somewhat pessimistic about present possibilities. We feel more hopeful. Living painters are with us, just as are radios, humidifiers, and electric light bulbs. Too strict purism on the part of designers will defeat their very purpose, to amalgamate the varied components of contemporary life. An element of discrepancy, an incidental divergence from logic will tend to make a household more livable and will even provide the human equation in an environment which is overstandardized.

"A Couple of Kids," by Alexander Brook
On view at the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., through Aug. 31

Phyfe

Jane Cowl
Who is playing Candida with the North Shore Players at Marblehead this week.

Sculptures in Wood

At their recently installed new gallery, Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, are showing sculptures carved in wood by several contemporaries.

There are, first, decorative groups executed by Karolyi Fulop, artist of Hungarian birth. Mr. Fulop has great versatility, and his carvings reveal a poetic imagination. There is something medieval, something Byzantine about his designs, which nevertheless carry on in an individual manner. Line is paramount, and the groups are composed in terms of broad and forceful rhythmical patterns. What this artist conveys is something akin to the moods expressed in dance, music, and poetry.

Vasileos is of Greek birth, and his wood-carvings favor the authority of design; but he is more sensitive, more frail in his patterns than Fulop. His style, too, is rooted in medieval method and meaning.

Third exponent in wood is Virginia Lee Burton (Mrs. George Demetrios) whose talents as children's book illustrator are known and admired. There is a tripartite screen by Miss Burton, upon which are carved relief figures. The forms are meant to be visionary, not real, and they deploy themselves over the three panels in undulating patterns of flowing design. Miss Burton has contrived an interesting stylization of the figures which she uses in the decorative borders.

Wood sculpture has become a favorite among carvers today. It is an interesting departure in view of the many new synthetic and plastic materials which are available in the market. The taste for wood seems a protest against the artificial substance, and the reaffirmation of old and acknowledged usage. The carvers have gone so far as to ferret out tree roots in order to develop designs from the odd formations which have resulted from circumstances of growth and the wear from weather and storm. A generation ago abstraction was the great attraction, detachment from subject and conventional materials and textures. Today, artists seem to yearn for the realistic and the living substance.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits, XIX century English landscapes, and rare early American furniture. Etchings by William Meyerowitz.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Closed temporarily.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of eductional material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 7. South American Silver (Recent Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Portland: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Massachusetts

Cohasset Harbor: Cohasset Art Galleries—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and crafts by contemporary artists. Galleries open 2-5 p. m. Through Sept. 15. Opening Aug. 17: One man show of paintings by Paul G. Jenney.

Gloucester: Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Second annual exhibit of Creative Art of Today.

Hingham: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox: Lenox Library—Sketches by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis. Throughout the summer. Birds of North America by Rex Brasher. Paintings by Alexander Brooks. Also exhibition by Donald Greason. Through August.

Rockport: The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street—Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints.

Thieme Galleries — Loan exhibition through the courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City. Through August.

The Modern Gallery, 105 Granite Street—Exhibition by a group of modern artists. Through Aug. 28.

Great Ledges at Land's End—Paintings of the sea by Galen J. Perett. Through August.

New Hampshire

Fitzwilliam: Rodman Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by Hilda Belcher. Through Labor Day.

Manchester: Annual exhibition of oils, water colors and paintings by American artists. Through August.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—New installations of Museum Accessions.

Robert Montgomery
Coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday in "Here Comes Mr. Jordan."

Pons Concert Tickets

The mail order sale opens today for the recital by Lily Pons in Symphony Hall, Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, for the benefit of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals of this city. Orders are being filled at the offices of Anita Davis-Chase for this event, which will be the opening concert of the Boston season.

Plays and Players

Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle in the Wind," will open in Boston on Sept. 15 as the first production of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series. Helen Hayes is the star of this Theater Guild-Playwrights' Company production, rehearsals of which begin tomorrow at the Guild Theater, under the direction of Alfred Lunt. Stiano Braggiotti will have the leading male role, and others in the cast will be Evelyn Varden, Leona Roberts, Minnie Dupree, Justina Wayne, Robert Harrison, Nell Harrison, Knud Kruger, Walter Palm, Tonio Selwart, Richard Revy, Stanley Jessup, Brian Connaught, George Andre, Herbert Berghoff, Jacqueline Paige, and John Haggott, who will also serve Mr. Lunt as production assistant.

Golden Anniversary

Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary as a theatrical producer of John Golden, sponsor of the current hit, "Claudia," at the Booth Theater, New York. It was on Aug. 17, 1916, that Mr. Golden presented his first play, "Turn to the Right," by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard, at the Gaiety Theater. It ran for a year and four weeks in New York, and had long runs in other cities. In the intervening quarter-century Mr. Golden has produced 68 other plays.

For his 26th producing year Mr. Golden plans to have two companies of "Claudia" playing, one in New York and one in Chicago; to present Somerset Maugham's and Guy Bolton's play "Theater," starring Cornelia Otis Skinner, and possibly one other play if its revisions are completed.

New York Openings

The following opening dates have been registered with the League of New York Theaters:

Sept. 10, "Two Story House," Morosco.

Sept. 16, "Keep Covered," Royale.

Sept. 22, "The Distant City," Longacre.

Sept. 23, "Mr. Big," Lyceum.

Oct. 1, "Young Man's Fancy" (tentative title), Barrymore.

Oct. 7, "Anne of England," St. James.

Oct. 15, "Candle in the Wind," Shubert.

Second Marmein Program

The second program in the summer dance series presented by Miriam Marmein and her company at the Marmein Outdoor Dance Theater, Manomet, Mass., will take place on Friday evening.

"Masquerade," a four-act ballet pantomime in the Commedia dell' Arte style, to music from Mozart, will be the feature of this bill. Other items announced are "The Spinning Top," "Guitarre" (a Spanish fantasy), "Madame Roulette," "Madonna," "La Ballerine," "His Maiden Voyage," and "Lame Beggar at the Gate."

The company, touring in the vicinity between dates, is planning a third program at the Outdoor Dance Theater for Aug. 29.

'Mr. Big'

The Plymouth Theater will house "Mr. Big" for a two-weeks tryout beginning Sept. 8. Fay Wray and Hume Cronyn have the leads and George Kaufman is directing. The Broadway opening is set for Sept. 23.

Candida and Jane Cowl

Thirty-seven years after Arnold Daly and Dorothy Donnelly first acted George Bernard Shaw's "Candida" with great success in Boston, the play may again be seen within reach of Boston playgoers, when Miss Jane Cowl essays the role for the first time in her career this week for the North Shore Players at Marblehead, Mass.

It was not Daly, but Richard Mansfield who planned the first production of "Candida" in the United States. At Shaw's suggestion that he play the poet Marchbanks, Mansfield imported Janet Achurch, English interpreter of Shaw and Ibsen heroines, to play Candida, and the premiere was set for Easter Sunday, 1895. But Mansfield abandoned the production as unsuited to his talents.

It chanced, therefore, that a group of amateur players—students of the late Anna Morgan of Chicago—staged "Candida" for the first time in America. This production in 1900 had in the role of Marchbanks a talented young amateur named Taylor Holmes. The Browning Society of Philadelphia next presented "Candida" in May, 1903. This has often erroneously been called the comedy's first American performance.

Meanwhile, on Broadway, a struggling young actor read the script, and remarked that he "felt as a prospector does when he strikes a big vein of gold." So Arnold Daly acquired the rights to "Candida" and after repeated obstacles—largely in obtaining the services of players who would see it through—began production of Shaw's comedy with a trial matinee on Dec. 8, 1903, at the Princess Theater, in New York.

The play caused a stir and drew excellent notices. Seven afternoon performances followed, with Daly playing Marchbanks to Miss Donnelly's Candida. Physically, Daly was not well suited to the role, but he imbued the part with ardor and the play began drawing capacity houses. More than 150 performances were given in New York. The company then went on tour with marked success, notably in Boston.

Daly revived "Candida" a number of times in later years, and it was largely due to his persistence in the face of repeated difficulties that the Shaw comedy became a favorite of the American public even before its first professional performance in London on April 26, 1904.

In Miss Cowl's revival McKay Morris will play the Rev. James Morell. A. P. Kaye, who played the character in Katharine Cornell and Cornelia Otis Skinner's productions, will play Burgess. Marchbanks will be done by Anthony Randall; Prossy by Martha Hodge, and Lexy by Stanley Bell.

Monteux Conquers at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Fifth, and last, of the conductors to appear at the Ravinia Festival, Pierre Monteux brought the series of concerts to an end Aug. 10, in what can be described only as a tumultuous ovation. At the Saturday night performance (which in essence, if not in fact, is regarded by the public and the orchestra as the closing one), the listeners offered the conductor such acclamations as rarely have been heard in these parts, and the "tusch" with which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra honored their leader outdid in exuberance and sonority even the tempest of tone that swept through the tremendous finale from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" that brought the concert to an end.

It can truthfully be said that, while public raptures are not invariably discriminating, Mr. Monteux had legitimately earned every "bravo" and all the stamping and handclapping that came to him from the multitudes at Ravinia Park. For the conductor from San Francisco had not only offered interpretations that had been distinguished for poetic beauty and unfailing musicianship, but he had obtained them from the orchestra without the posing and theatricalism which not a few of his colleagues believe to be indispensable factors of success.

The programs opened (Aug. 5) with music which, with the exception of Griffes' "Pleasure Dome of Kubla-Khan," belonged to the French School. The high-lights of the concert were undoubtedly Franck's D minor symphony and the two Nocturnes by Debussy. It was delightful to hear the first-named work played in the spirit in which Franck composed it, without any attempt to imbue it with the highly colored drama, à la Tchaikovsky, that so often is regarded as an integral feature of its style. Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes" were similarly treated with the delicacy and refinement, the imaginative insight that are such essential qualities in the performance of French works. Mr. Monteux's musicians, evidently realizing that they were being led by a master, followed Debussy's works with a performance of the Orchestral Fragments from Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," which for virtuosity had previously only been obtained from them by Mr. Stock in Orchestra Hall.

Perhaps one of the surprising features of Mr. Monteux's Ravinia engagement was the convincing power of his German readings. It seemed remarkable at the second concert (Aug. 7) that a conductor who had been so characteristically French in his presentation of Franck, Debussy, and Ravel could obtain so much strength and solidity from the second symphony by Brahms. It was, possibly, that very Gallic lightness of touch that made Mr. Monteux's conception of the "Haffner" symphony by Mozart so alluring to the ear. The great C minor Passacaglia and Fugue by Bach was less credible; but that circumstance was due in some measure to the rather un-Bachian transcription of the piece by Respighi.

The third concert (Aug. 9) brought forward Helen Traubel, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, as solo artist. She was moderately successful in "Divinités du Styx," from Gluck's "Alceste," highly felicitous in her moving presentation of Richard Strauss' "Morgen" and "Cäcilie," and altogether triumphant in Brünnhilde's Immolation, from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." The last-named work Miss Traubel sang in the grand manner, with that opulent tone which is necessary to carry a vocalist over the surging seas of Wagnerian orchestration, and with not a little of that comprehension of Wagnerian drama which should make her an effective successor of Mme. Flagstad at the German performances in New York.

Governmental Cleanup Moves Behind Detroit Defense Role

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—To watch this great city as it rolls its sleeves a little higher and sets at the task of producing tanks, airplane engines, guns and trucks for national defense, you might not suspect that right now it's also busy with another job which in the long run may be considered just as important. Objectively, that job is to make democracy at the municipal level function efficiently and honestly. Subjectively, the job is to clean out some graft and dishonesty in high political places.

The cleanup has been going on now for a year or two. It has many facets. But the significant thing is not so much that graft and dishonesty existed, but that it was uncovered, and is being punished and eliminated.

Detroit has never been classed among those large American cities noted for their corrupt political machines. In fact, Detroit has been more or less famous for its freedom from such things. It has a nonpartisan government. And political corruption feeds on partisan politics, doesn't it?

Detroit is simply proving that nonpartisan government does work, that the city is still free of a corrupt political machine. Politicians are mixed up in the trouble, all right. But they come from both sides of the party fence. In no instance has a political party or an organized political machine been found at the root of the difficulty.

McKay Trial

Trial of Frank D. McKay, Republican National Committeeman from Michigan and longtime "boss" of one Republican faction in the State, ended July 12 in a mistrial. Mr. McKay with others had been charged with a mail fraud conspiracy to "shake down" $500,000 from distilleries dealing with the State Liquor Control Commission. This case will be retried in October, depending on the conclusion of the trial of Mr. McKay on another count, defrauding Edsel Ford of $9,918 on the pretext that the money was needed for a deficit in the 1938 Republican campaign fund. New indictments may also result from charges of jury-tampering in the trial just ended. A grand jury investigation of this angle has recessed until Sept. 2.

The liquor graft trial climaxed an investigation started two years ago by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In this are involved, besides Mr. McKay: William M. McKeighan, five times Mayor of Flint; Fred C. Ehrmann, former purchasing agent of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, and several lesser politicians and businessmen.

But this was essentially a State matter. It was just centered and tried in Detroit. Even here, though, it was more a matter of individual dishonesty than machine manipulation.

Getting back to Detroit proper, meanwhile, we find three more or less parallel investigations, two in the local courts, one in Federal courts. At the bottom of most of it is gambling.

First was the protection of crime by city officials, covered in three sets of cases, one involving vice, another baseball pools, the other race handbooks and so-called policy games. Duncan C. McCrea, deposed County Prosecutor, former Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox and 26 others were convicted and sentenced in connection with the first. These cases have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. McCrea also was convicted, with Fred W. Frahm, ousted Superintendent of Detroit police, and three former police detectives, of conspiring to protect the baseball pool.

The handbook and policy game cases touched former Mayor Richard W. Reading, his son and secretary, Richard W. Reading, Jr., dozens of police officials, including Superintendent Frahm, and scores of alleged operators and pay-off men. These cases are still pending before a lower court, set for trial this Fall.

Meanwhile Federal officials, with eyes constantly cocked in the direction of the municipal and county courts, looked around to see if Federal laws weren't violated in the process of this corruption. As a result, Former Mayor Reading and former Superintendent Frahm were indicted for income tax evasion, and Mr. Reading also for mail fraud.

Mr. Reading pleaded guilty to the mail fraud charge, involving a statement in connection with the receivership of the First National Bank of Detroit, and paid a fine of $10,500.

Colburn Case

Harry Colburn, former chief investigator for McCrea, pleaded guilty in the vice pay-off cases, but his sentence has been deferred pending settlement of other cases in which Special Prosecutor Chester P. O'Hara says he is involved.

Then came an entirely new series of prosecutions, involving city officials, but concerning not vice, but payment of bribes in return for voting for the use of concrete instead of steel in the $8,300,000 S. Herman Gardens housing project.

The two City Councilmen, John Hamilton and Harry I. Dingeman, were convicted and sentenced for accepting bribes from Chicago contractors. Another Councilman, Robert G. Ewald, awaits trial on the same charge. Altogether a total of $27,000 in bribe money was involved."

Out of it has come a really effective cleanup. It isn't over yet. There are cases pending and investigations may uncover grounds for further action. But Detroit has weathered the storm. On the eve of the imposing of sentences in the McCrea case, for instance, the voters agreed by a large majority to float a bond issue of $51,000,000, the largest in its history.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Mail Train," Gordon Harker and Alastair Sim. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "The Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:30, 8. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 1:15, 5:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Passage from Hongkong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—"Man Power," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—"Man Power," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Harvests for Tomorrow," "Information Please," "Crisis in the Pacific," "Mickey Mouse Cartoon," "Travel the Caribbean," "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Mystery Sea Raider," Henry Wilcoxon and Carole Landis. "Red Head," June Lang. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. "U. S. Naval Maneuvers," "Information Please," "Rural New England," "Russ Morgan's Band," Color cartoons and 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "Blackmail," Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—"Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—"The Reluctant Dragon." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney, 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall, 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Master Detective," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Rookies on Parade," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Big Store," Marx Brothers, Tony Martin, 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon," 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington," 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. **Brookline Village:** "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair, 1:50, 4:56, 8:20. "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carrol, 3:19, 6:25, 9:31. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. "The Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie, 2 and 7:45. **University:** "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Broadway Limited," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Murder Among Friends," 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand:** "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 3:40, 9:40. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Singapore Woman," 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:01, 7, 9:36. "Shot in the Dark," 1:55, 8:30. **Park:** "One in a Million," Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, and Don Ameche. "On the Avenue."

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Caught in the Draft," Dorothy Lamour. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray, "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Johnny Apollo," Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. "Secret Evidence." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "Nurses' Secret" Lee Patrick. 2, 5:10, 8. **Mystic:** "Hit the Road," Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10. **Maplewood:** "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "In Old Colorado." 1:45 and 7:45. **Orpheum:** "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Outlaws of the Panhandle." 1:45. Evenings, 7-11. **Strand:** "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. 2:52, 6:21, 9:55. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Knockout." 1:20 and 7:30. **Medford:** "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Remedy for Riches." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Shepherd of the Hills." 3:20; 9:20. "Dance Hall" Cesar Romero. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Big Store," Marx Bros. "Roundup," Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino. "Million Dollar Baby." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. Selected short subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. **Strand:** "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett and Walter Pidgeon. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. "Emergency Landing," Carol Hughes. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8. **Central:** "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Repent at Leisure," Kent Taylor and Wendie Barrie. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Great Train Robbery." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Las Vegas Nights," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert and Tom Brown. 2:09, 8:09. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 3:21, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sunny," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "L'il Abner," Kay Sutton. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Roundup," Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Charter Pilot," Nolan Bari. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 3:52, 8:12. "Las Vegas Nights," Phil Regan and B. Wheeler. 2:15, 6:30, 9:57.

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The Home Forum

Undertones of Joy

THE REAL BASIS of a given joy is sometimes well understood by everybody, sometimes not understood at all by anybody, and hardly ever described in its most literal terms by its most whole-souled enjoyer. That is the reason why certain joys will always remain incomprehensible to the looker-on. What the looker-on can look at is rarely the true basis of the joy.

In a lively Cape Cod summer home, the noon siren shrieking from the Fire House was the chief joy of the day to a certain family's smallest little girl. No matter what was going on at the moment, the whole family had to go into a trance of silence when that mighty whistle blew. If conversation continued, the little girl, who never was known to cry for bumps or bruises, would put her head down woefully on her arms—not in a fit of tempestuous weeping, but in a quiet and heartbroken struggle against sorrow, with a restrained bobbing of tight little buttercup curls as she managed to control her tears. Her grief was too poignant to be ignored; and, though the siren could be heard from the Atlantic to the Bay, everyone hushed to listen as if to a Hermit Thrush.

A music-loving aunt-in-law was obedient, listening with the others, but too mystified to rest content with that. The joys of childhood, she knew, are often inscrutable to the adult, unless once in a wild blue moon one can find another child who will act as an interpreter. Watching her chance, she found the ten-year-old elder brother of the little girl alone, and angled for a private conference, though at the moment he was upside down on his trapeze.

"Why does Elizabeth want to hear that siren every noon?" she inquired of her dangling nephew. "Elizabeth's ear is so musical, you wouldn't think she'd care about that shriek."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the nephew, looping to attention. "It isn't the siren she cares about. It's the dogs."

"The dogs?" queried the aunt, sitting down on the porch railing to take this in. "What dogs?"

"All the dogs from here to Pocasset. When the siren blows, it makes them bark, and Elizabeth knows them all. Some of them are so far away that she can't hear them if we talk."

"The dogs!" repeated the aunt, impressed. Her own ear was well attuned to dogs, and next day at noon she would have abused any person who so much as scraped a chair.

Off went the ear-splitting siren—the veritable great-grandmother of all sirens, procured by Cape Cod in the first place to announce the armistice in the First World War. And instantly, as if in answer to its view halloo, off went the dogs in glorious full cry. If the siren sang soprano (and it did), they filled in the baritone and the bass.

There was old Duke, the shepherd dog next door, his heavy bark not at all excited but deeply responsible. Duke was convinced by this time that the siren would not hurt the four small boys in the house he guarded, but he barked from a sense of duty to let his master know that he was on hand with everything under good control. Up the road sounded the wild contralto baying of Betty the Beagle. She was baying, not with responsibility, but because she dearly loved to bay. The siren made an excellent daylight substitute for the whippoorwill and the moon.

Far in the distance quavered the baby yipping of Tim, the terrier puppy, nervous, half frightened, half celebrating this quite legitimate excuse to yip. And across the little harbor floated the queer voice of the prize-winning Dachshund, Interminable, worthy son of his champion ancestor Long-Drawn-Out. He was boarding on Cape Cod while his owner was in Alaska, and his cry was full of lonely point and pathos, like his face.

There was not time to make even a beginning at identifying all the dogs before the siren stopped blowing and the family resumed its talk.

But the day after that, at noon, the aunt took the little niece out to the garden wall, and there, in a secure perch beside an old apple tree, they picked out the dogs, at their leisure, as one might single out the instrumentation of a full orchestra—the Spitz piccolo, the English Bulldog 'cello, the St. Bernard double bass, with yodeling effects from the Cockers at Grey Gables and Eel Pond.

It was not as musical, but almost as entertaining as the high chorus of all the birds at dawn. And, surely, it required as much discrimination and sense of pitch to recognize a retriever at a distance as it does to recognize a wren. The little niece, overjoyed at an appreciative audience, lectured like Damrosch introducing his tuba and French horns. Once a day only—once a year only in vacation—could she hear all her beloved Bow-Wows sounding off at once.

The most unusual pleasures are often the most hidden. They call for an interpreter. This is the answer to those mystified questions, such as: "What in the world does he see in *her*?" Perhaps it is not what he "sees" at all. It may even be something that she sees in him.

And so, after some such experience as the Siren and the Dogs, we sit with open minds and willingly keep still. Let us not, with our untimely chatter, belittle or diminish unseen heavens. We may not always understand them, but let us never depreciate other people's joys.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

Unique in the Annals Of the Sea

THE VOYAGE around the world of Captain Joshua Slocum, single-handed, in the sloop "Spray," is absolutely unique among the annals of the sea; nothing like it had ever been done or even attempted before. . . .

Captain Slocum, an American citizen, was born in Nova Scotia of seafaring stock on both sides of the family and early rose from first cook on a fishing schooner and a sailor before the mast on a ship to Captain. He commanded several ships and barques, among them the full-rigged American ship "Northern Light," of which he was part owner in 1885; the barque "Aquidneck," lost on the coast of Brazil; and several others sailing from American ports to China, Australia, Japan, and the Spice Islands. Captain Slocum had also acquired considerable shipyard experience, when in 1892 an old whaling acquaintance, Captain Eben Pierce, made him a present of the "Spray," then shored up in a field at Fairhaven, Massachusetts. Captain Slocum then and there decided to rebuild her and, eighteen months later to sail in her around the world.

At the time of her departure from Fairhaven the "Spray" had cost $553.62 for stock, plus thirteen months' labor by Captain Slocum. After a final fitting-out at Gloucester, the "Spray" sailed from there on May 7, 1895, and finally left the American coast at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on July 2; Slocum took with him, in place of a chronometer, a dollar-and-a-half tin clock, purchased at Yarmouth, which did excellent work in finding his longitude during the entire voyage. . . .

A sample from the "Spray's" log book reads as follows: "June 27; first of all today, was a flying fish on deck; fried it in butter: 133 miles on the log. For slip off, and for current on as per guess, about equal—let it go at that. Latitude by observation at noon 10°-25'S."

At this time Captain Slocum writes: "But the greatest science was in reckoning the longitude. My tin clock and only timepiece had by this time lost its minute hand, but after I boiled her, she told the hours and that was near enough on a long stretch." . . .

On this voyage around the world, the "Spray" sailed for ninety per cent of the time with a lashed wheel—"in a becket," as sailors say; only when entering or leaving port, when close along shore, or when the wind changed, did Captain Slocum stand at the wheel. This may surprise the average yachtsman, and of course would have been impossible on a boat with a short keel or with a centerboard down, but a glance at the "Spray's" lines, showing her long straight keel with a decided drag, explains it. With head sails trimmed comparatively flat and boom slacked off until the mainsail just began to lift at the luff, and then a little adjustment of the wheel: that there was all there was to it.

In settled conditions, the Captain spent hours and even days below deck reading and working up his reckoning and sleeping. Captain Slocum was a shipbuilder, an author, a sailor, a navigator, a philosopher, an excellent cook, somewhat of a fisherman, and a sailmaker as well, but of course the success of his venture was due to his sea experience and his self-reliance.—From "Fore-and-Afters," by B. B. CROWNINSHIELD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

After Holiday

And so, when the last mile had gone,
we came upon the city at night;
hung in mid-air, through mist, sable towers
were one with moon and stars.
The country lay behind us:
salt-marshes, gradual slope of hills, sea.
Before us stretched lowlands, city plains.
The last mile had gone, all territory of peacefulness.
Throb of humanity; the vortex spun at our elbow—
uncertainly we faced the town.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

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"THE GIRL WITH THE BASKET": *A Painting by Miguel Viladrich Vilá*

MIGUEL VILADRICH VILÁ is a Spanish painter who was born in Lérida in 1887. He has reached such esteem that a room in the museum of The Hispanic Society of America in New York has been dedicated to him and hung with many of his pictures.

In his youth this artist went to Madrid; then to Paris and Italy, but he eventually returned to live in detachment in a castle in Fraga near Lérida. There he has painted portraits of peasants and still lifes.

This is a portrait of the daughter of the mason of the Castle of Fraga. She wears a blue apron and purple silk shawl with yellow embroidery. The headdress is called by the people of that locality, "pertinat de picaporta," or door-knocker headdress. The curtain drawn aside at the window shows picturesque Fraga, and the blue waters of the Cinca River flowing sinuously along a date grove which is flanked by the brown hills.

D. A.

Country Morning

Another sun rolls up the meadow's slope
And pausing in the hedgerow's leafy green,
Awaits the heralding of morn's approach—
The first faint sounds of day's awakening.
The rooster takes his cue with confidence
And choruses the usual rousing air
Till in the house the waiting bedsprings creak,
And, presently, slow footsteps wake the stair.
Low voices murmur as the farmhouse stirs;
The quiet scatters at a door's quick slam.
The milk pails clank, and soon the yard gate clicks;
A skillet whispers of the frying ham.
Soon from the barn come echoes of soft sounds—
A rhythmic, quick'ning, morning roundelay—
The ring of milk against the shining pails;
The clucking of a hen up in the hay.
When presently the milkman climbs the path,
His wife's light footsteps hasten 'cross the floor,
And while the farmer washes at the pump,
The sun, now bold, comes in the kitchen door.

BARBARA WILSON

LA CURACION VERDADERA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL PROFETA JEREMIAS, en conjunto con muchos otros profetas, tenía una fe convencida en la presencia divina y en la eficacia de esa presencia para curar y restablecer un sentido perdido de armonía. Estos santos hombres hablaron conscientemente con Dios, pidiendo salvación de varios males, con que ellos y el pueblo hebreo se vieron confrontados frecuentemente. Fué en este espíritu que Jeremías oraba (Jeremías, 17:14): "¡Sáname, o Jehová, y quedaré sano; sálvame, y seré salvo!" La forma misma de la plegaria revela la fe completa del profeta de que Dios estaba presente para oír su oración, y que respondería de la manera esperada, es decir, que le curaría y le salvaría. Cuando Dios le sanaría, quedaría sano de veras; cuando El le salvaría, su salvación sería completa. La clase de fe que Jeremías mostraba, era la fe que efectúa salvación. No era una fe dudosa y vacilante, sino una fe firme y convencida de que al pedirle a Dios con entendimiento, humildad y convicción entera, se efectuaría la curación deseada.

La Ciencia Cristiana expone la Ciencia y el método de la curación espiritual tan claramente, que los que logran un entendimiento de ella, pueden sanar toda clase de discordancia, cualquiera que sea su nombre. Se puede decir, sin que sea posible refutar esta aseveración, que no hay enfermedad que no se haya curado por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana. Y Dios es el que sana mediante el Cristo o la Verdad. Con la misma confianza que Jeremías tenía de que Dios estaba presente y a su alcance para destruir las discordancias que parecen confrontar a los hombres en la experiencia humana, los Científicos Cristianos recurren al Amor divino, que es tanto omnipotente como omnipresente.

Puesto que es un hecho, generalmente aceptado hoy en día, que la causa de la enfermedad como de toda forma de discordancia es mental, es natural además que, cuando la causa mental de la enfermedad se haya eliminado o corregido, la discordancia resultante desaparece. El método es sencillo, pero hay que entender su Ciencia. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que Dios es infinito y el bien. En El no hay mal ni discordancia ninguna,—nada que sea perjudicial para el bienestar del hombre. Por consiguiente, si el hombre es la semejanza de Dios, no posee cualidad ni condición que no sea semejante a la fuente divina. En otras palabras, el hombre es espiritual y en cierta medida tan perfecto como Dios mismo. Cuando este hecho se haya comprendido y aceptado por completo, es posible curar las creencias erróneas que parecen causar las varias formas de discordancia. Puesto que el hombre es espiritual y perfecto, la creencia que es discordante, enfermo y pecaminoso es una ilusión de la imaginación, que hay que disipar con la verdad acerca del hombre como hijo de Dios.

Los Científicos Cristianos aceptan los relatos de curaciones que fueran efectuados por Cristo Jesús, tales como se presentan claramente en los cuatro Evangelios. Mary Baker Eddy escribe con respecto a estas curaciones en la página 477 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Jesús vió en la Ciencia al hombre perfecto, que le apareció, en donde el hombre mortal y pecaminoso aparece a los mortales. En este hombre perfecto el Salvador vió la semejanza de Dios, y este concepto correcto del hombre curó a los enfermos." No hay método de curación que pudiera ser más explícito, ninguno que pudiera ser más sencillo o más directo.

Además, este concepto perfecto del hombre cura a los enfermos hoy en día lo mismo que les curó en los tiempos de Jesús. Los hechos acerca de Dios y del hombre no han cambiado. Se han revelado más bien en la Ciencia Cristiana. Y cuando se comprenda esta verdad, ateniéndose a este entendimiento y poniéndolo en práctica, los mismos resultados con seguridad se producirán,—la libertad de la esclavitud de enfermedades y de toda clase de limitaciones. Así, pues, se efectúa la curación verdadera. Puesto que la semejanza de Dios no puede ser imperfecta, el hombre real es sempiternamente tal como Dios le ha creado, espiritual y perfecto. La creación de Dios no puede jamás ser menos que perfecta. Era el reconocimiento de la perfección del hombre que impelió a Jesús a amonestecer a sus discípulos (San Mateo, 5:48): "Sed, pues, vosotros perfectos, así como vuestro Padre celestial es perfecto."

A veces se pregunta cómo es que los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana consideran esta como el método verdadero de la curación y superior a remedios materiales que pretenden ser eficaces para traer la curación. La contestación es evidente. La Ciencia Cristiana cura, mejorando el estado mental de la persona que necesite curación, sustituyendo las creencias erróneas con la verdad respecto del hombre como hijo de Dios. Esto distingue la Ciencia Cristiana de métodos materiales, que tal vez alivien ciertas fases de discordancia, pero que no traen regeneración, porque no mejoran el estado mental del paciente. La práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana es más que un método curativo. Es un ministerio, puesto que invoca y utiliza el poder divino que está a nuestro alcance por medio del entendimiento espiritual, el conocimiento de Dios y de Su semejanza, el hombre. Así es que la Ciencia Cristiana es el agente mediador que produce la curación verdadera, la curación que, si se va desarrollando, nos lleva al reino de los cielos. Revela al hombre verdadero como hijo de Dios, y por lo tanto perfecto, sin necesidad de curación.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

True Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET Jeremiah, in common with many other prophets, was possessed of a strong faith in the divine presence and in the availability of that presence to heal and restore a lost sense of harmony. These holy men consciously talked with God, asking for deliverance from various evils with which they and the Hebrew people were frequently confronted. It was in this spirit that Jeremiah prayed (Jeremiah 17:14), "Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed; save me, and I shall be saved." The very form of the pleading bespeaks the prophet's complete faith that God was at hand to hear his prayer and would respond in the manner desired, would heal and save him. When God healed him, he would be healed indeed; when He saved him, his salvation would be complete. The type of faith exhibited by Jeremiah is the faith which makes for healing. It was no halfway, doubtful faith, but a firm faith and perfect assurance that asking God with understanding, humility, and keen expectancy would bring about the healing desired.

Christian Science sets forth the Science and method of spiritual healing so clearly that all who gain an understanding of it may heal every type of discord, whatever its name or nature. It may be asserted beyond possibility of refutation that there is no type of disease that has not been healed through the ministry of Christian Science. And God is the healer through the agency of Christ, Truth. As confident as was Jeremiah that God is present and available to destroy the discords so prevalent in human experience, the Christian Scientist turns to divine Love which is both omnipotent and omnipresent.

Furthermore, since it is a fact quite widely accepted today that the cause of disease, and of every form of discord, is mental, it follows that when the mental cause of disease is corrected, removed, the resultant discord disappears. The method is simple, but its Science must be understood. Christian Science teaches that God is infinite and good. In Him inheres no evil, no discord, nothing that is detrimental to man's well-being. Therefore, since man is God's likeness, man possesses no quality, no condition, unlike his divine source. In other words, man is spiritual, and in a degree as perfect as God Himself. When this fact is thoroughly understood and accepted, one is prepared to heal the false beliefs which seem to cause various types of disorder. Since man is spiritual and perfect, the belief that he is discordant, sick, or sinful is false, a figment of the imagination, to be removed by the truth about man as the son of God.

Christian Scientists accept the accounts of the healings brought about by Christ Jesus, as clearly set forth in the four Gospels. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." No method of healing could be more explicit, none could be simpler or more direct.

Moreover, seeing the perfect man heals the sick today as certainly as it did in Jesus' time. The facts about God and man have not changed. Rather have they been revealed in Christian Science. And this fact gained, this understanding earnestly laid hold of and rightly practiced, assuredly obtains the same results—freedom from the bondage of sickness and every type of limitation. Thus is true healing brought about. Since God's likeness could never be imperfect, the real man is forever as God has created him, spiritual and perfect. God's handiwork could never be less than perfect. It was the recognition of man's perfection that led Jesus to admonish his followers (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

It is sometimes asked why Christian Science is regarded by its adherents as the true method of healing, why they know it to be superior to material means which are claimed to be able to bring healing. The answer is at hand. Christian Science heals by improving the mental state of the one in need; by replacing false beliefs with the truth about man as the child of God. This distinguishes Christian Science from material methods, which may relieve a given phase of discord, but which do not bring regeneration. They do not improve his mental status. Christian Science practice is more than a healing method. It is a ministry, since it invokes and utilizes the divine power available through spiritual understanding, knowledge of God and of His likeness, man. Thus Christian Science is the agency which brings about true healing, the healing which, if persisted in, ushers one into the kingdom of heaven. It reveals the real man as the son of God, hence perfect, never in need of healing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Everybody's Fair

IN THE EARLY MORNING the county fairgrounds are still fresh, hushed, vacant, belonging to the mysterious profession who once a year bring to the town this spectacle. The sun slants pleasantly and not too warm through the trees, the dust has not yet risen, the paths are not yet well-worn, the dog-fennel and the mullein not yet trampled under foot. There is dew on the long grass. Tarpaulins cover the machinery of the ferris wheel, the chair-o-plane, the Lindy-loop—all the machines that will whiz and gyrate and, one way or another, upset the equilibrium. The shabby canvas signs of the freak exhibits, of the pseudo-scientific displays and the girlie shows flap unnoticed in a vagrant breeze. There is the sound of hammering, carrying a long way across the barkerless grounds, and the deeper, steadier clock-clock of great stakes being driven in the ground for the tent-ropes. The animals of the conservation department exhibit pace in their stacked cages on the newly-arrived truck. The shelves of prizes—the dazzling aluminum ware, the showy, worthless kewpie dolls and electric clocks and blatant "Indian" blankets—are not yet full.

It is the hour of the concessionaires. . . .

Not yet belonging to anyone, not yet of the Hoosiers nor of this particular county seat. But the people know it is nothing yet, nothing without them in these early morning hours. As the sun rises higher and beats down hot upon canvas and dirt track and red paint, they will fill the frame and make it their picture, for it is part of their inheritance. Known from beginning to end, as the Greek dramas were known to the Athenians, and not one whit the less exciting. It isn't the most marvelous spectacle they can see these days, what with traveling to world's fairs and going to the movies. But it is something they wouldn't miss for all the other sights combined. Here they will encounter everyone, they will feel at home among their kin and kind, they will talk farms and livestock, politics and prices, and they will gossip.—From "Hoosier," by HEATH BOWMAN. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

A Book Is Someone

YOU ARE IN the country, it is raining, and it is necessary to kill time; you take up a book and set yourself to read this book as you would read the official newspaper of the prefecture, or the handbills of the country town, in distracted mood, thinking of something else, yawning slightly. All at once you feel yourself seized by something, your thoughts have ceased to belong to you, your distraction has vanished, a sort of absorption, almost subjection succeeds, you are no longer able to rise from your seat and leave the room. Someone holds you. Who is it? It is this book.

A book is someone. Do not doubt that.

A book is like the gearing of a machine. Have a care of these black lines on white paper; they are forces; they combine, compose, decompose, enter into one another, pivot upon one another, unwind, interknit, embrace, act. That line bites, that line binds and grips, that line attracts, that line subdues. Ideas are like gearing. You feel yourself drawn by the book. It will not let go of you until it has given a certain shape to your mind. Sometimes readers come from the perusal of a book completely transformed. Homer and the Bible work these miracles. The proudest spirits, the finest, the most delicate, the simplest, the greatest, yield to this charm.—From "An Intellectual Autobiography," by VICTOR HUGO. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Lack of Central Defense Authority ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The presence of Lord Beaverbrook in Washington illustrates the most dangerous deficiency of the American defense program.

That deficiency is the acute lack of central authority in its administration—in planning, priorities and production. The effect of that deficiency has been vividly evident in the news during the past few days.

Lord Beaverbrook is not complaining and he is offering no unsolicited advice. He may be famous for wasting little time with excessive tact at home but he has been the embodiment of correctness in Washington. However, the multitudinous telephone calls, the diversity of appointments, the variety of conferences with officials whose duties overlap and whose powers are incomplete suggests something of the condition which caused a second Congressional committee last week to deplore the failure to co-ordinate defense activities under a single agency with a single head.

Lord Beaverbrook is one: his American counterparts are many. Lord Beaverbrook is sole Minister of Supply in the British Government. There are a dozen different "ministers" of a dozen different supplies in the American Government.

There is no problem more urgently calling for solution than this. The premise of the stirring and prophetic Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration of peace aims—"the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny"—and only be made a reality when American industry produces the arms to do it and American defense production is today fumbling and faltering because, in the view of many experienced persons, it is without central responsibility and single direction.

The Treasury disclosed last week that only $80,000,000 of the total $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation has been allocated and contracted for. The fact remains that since last March only $80,000,000 of the lend-lease arms have been turned off the production line and placed on ships for delivery.

Why? Prior contracts, time required for plant expansion and retooling, strikes, delays in agreeing on specifications, changes in design? Yes, all of these, but in dealing specifically with a cited $100,000,000 wastage in camp and cantonment construction the Senate's special defense investigating committee, headed by Senator Truman, again expressed the overwhelming Congressional opinion that the loose defense set-up is largely to blame.

Senator Vandenberg put the question directly to the committee chairman as to "who is responsible for the lack of adequate organization and co-ordination" and Senator Truman, Missouri Democrat and Administration supporter though he be, replied: "there is only one place where the responsibility can be put—the White House."

The Office of Production Management is preparing to act this week to avert, as far as possible, the imminent unemployment of 2,000,000 workers in industries which are being forced to curtail if not shut down manufacture because of the shortages of defense-required materials. Thus is the OPM tardily exercising necessary powers to compel subcontracting and spreading defense work; and it is acting to repair a serious condition which, it is generally agreed, need never have arisen in any large degree had there been adequate co-ordination in defense planning.

The Truman committee does not originate the complaint of incoherent organization and diffused authority in defense matters: Rather it adds new support to the same conclusion reached by the House Military Affairs Committee which, six weeks ago, after two months of secret investigation and confidential testimony reported:

"It was painfully apparent . . . that a lack of co-ordination and absence of a responsible head with authority and power to fix responsibility in this (the defense program) has been largely responsible for deficiencies we are now experiencing all along the line.

"We are overblessed with boards and committees and with a legion of liaison officers feeling the necessity of consulting first with this or that agency. All of this has resulted in a deadly consuming of time and in the end we still have a divided authority."

Both of the communiqués issued as a result of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference made pointed reference to the vital role of the American arsenal. The first joint statement announced that the "whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act," had been examined and in their communication to Premier Stalin the President and the Prime Minister urged the necessity of an early three-power council in Moscow because "our resources, though immense, are limited, and it must become a question as to where and when those resources can best be used to further to the greatest extent our common effort."

America's defense resources would be less limited if they were more efficiently used and to use them more efficiently is the very crux of America's immediate contribution to victory. Without this, the President's most magnificent diplomacy will go awry, for maximum production of American armaments will be needed to encompass the "final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

A top-to-bottom reorganization of the administrative machinery of defense planning and production, providing centralized responsibility and decisive authority is ready for Mr. Roosevelt's action. It has been long in coming, it is needed now more than ever and there are those close to the President who believe that it has at last won his approval.

The Country Speaks: California

The Badge and the Cop ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

It is only fairly recently that a Los Angeles motorcycle policeman has been able to take any pleasure in sirening a speeding motorist over to the curb and then asking, "Where d'you think you're going: to a fire?" For until the present City Administration took office two years ago, the party of the second part in such a street scene was all too likely to flash a fire department or police department badge and reply, "Yeah, and don't annoy me too much or I'll have to tell your chief."

Very naturally, the motorcycle officers didn't care much for that kind of repartee, but there wasn't much they could do about it. In some of the City Administrations that preceded the current reform Administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, literally thousands of "honorary" police and fire department badges—called "buzzers"—were issued.

Some of the badges were gold plated, and a few were of solid gold, and a few even were set with diamonds. They ranged all the way from ordinary patrolmen in the police department up through the ranks of Sergeant, Detective Lieutenant, Lieutenant, and Captain. In the fire department the issuance of Battalion Chiefs' badges was common. A few favored ones were Deputy Chiefs, and one was even an honorary Chief.

The unbelievable number of 15,000 badges was manufactured for one Administration just preceding the present one. The records show the actual distribution of 7,000 to 8,000, but it is commonly supposed that many more were issued to minor political workers.

In addition to the thousands of police and fire badges roaming through Los Angeles' heavy traffic with the assumed rights of special privilege, there was also great numbers of honorary Deputy Sheriffs and State Fire Marshals. Possession of the latter insignia entitled the holder to wear red lights and, in some cases, even a siren, on his automobile. The demand for such traffic sesames was always heavier than the supply, it is said.

Under the old municipal regime, those who wanted badges paid $5 for their luncheon and a badge at the "police academy," where badges were presented with a sort of a ceremony.

Badges of various kinds were so common that a small-town motorcycle constable in an upstate village complained that he had to let more than half his captured speeders go because they were "Los Angeles policemen on a vacation."

A Federal officer, interested, found six Los Angeles official badges in a Chicago pawnshop, where they had been pledged for $2 each.

A well-known-man-about-town, taken to the City jail in connection with a horse-racing case, was found, upon being searched, to be a Police Lieutenant, a Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, and Deputy Sheriff. He carried on his person the badges of each of those offices.

A drastic change has come over the badge business in the last two years. Old police badges have been outlawed, and a brand new set made for the department, exactly 2,700, just enough to go around among bona fide officers whose job is upholding law.

No longer do platoons of motorcycle officers, with sirens screaming, pilot Mr. Big around the city. These officers work on traffic control, and serve as a parade escort occasionally, but there are no more "honor brigades."

Sirens and red lights are restricted to police and fire department cars and to a limited number of private ambulances. all duly registered.

Neither City Councilmen, Police Commissioners, nor the Mayor carry police badges any more. A similar badge-reduction system is being worked out for the Fire Department.

All in all, Los Angeles is more of a democracy than it was in the days when a fraction of one per cent of its citizens carried gold-plated talismans which endowed them with extra special rights in the surging flow of traffic that is hotly enough competitive even when all men are free.

The motorcycle officer mentioned in the first paragraph must like the new way much better. When he overhauls a speeder these days and pops the smiling question, "Going to a fire?" he is likely to be met with a confused, "No sir—that is—you see—I didn't realize—" And so forth and so forth and so forth.

To Change the Subject:

Conversation on Wheels ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Many persons turn up their noses at extended train travel. I know it can be tiresome. I've endured the tedium of days in a crowded club car, nights in Lower 8, and long, lurching trips to the diner.

But I've learned this—that a transcontinental train journey can be the most exciting experience of a lifetime. Persons you've never seen before—probably never will meet again—pour their life stories into your ear.

Because you're a stranger, because they're getting off in the morning at Cheyenne and your destination is a thousand miles beyond, people talk without restraint—they tell you things they'd never dream of confiding to someone who knew them.

All you have to do is listen, as I did—to the soldier on furlough, the missionaries from India, the Navy wife, the farmer from Elkhart. On a train journey you feel the drama of your country—not from the other side of the footlights, not from the pages of a book. It's all around you—material that will be going into the novels you read, the plays you hear, the pictures you see.

Always these days, somewhere in the background, there's the war. The soldier, of course, was the most obvious reminder. It was what he said, though—the comment he made to a club car acquaintance and that we all overheard—that really brought it home.

He was a Regular Army man, not a selectee, so we took it even more to heart. Only a few months ago, he confided to his companion as the train streaked smoothly through the sagebrush prairies of Wyoming, the Army was one of those "necessary evils the country put up with because it had to."

Suddenly the wind of public sentiment changed. Overnight, soldiers were heroes—"our boys." People pointed them out with pride now.

We knew he spoke the truth, and wriggled uncomfortably in our seats, fixing our eyes on the flaky crust of sun-baked hills in the distance. Pretended not to hear.

With the missionary and his wife, I saw another picture of America. I saw it through the eyes of natives returned. Ohio had been their home originally. Now it was India. For 20 years they had been there, and this was a year's leave in America.

Did it seem good to be home, I asked the quiet, soft-spoken woman. She hesitated, and in a voice so low I could scarcely hear, confessed, "I'll be glad to get back."

Yes, they had relatives—in California. A cousin. Had just been to visit her. They'd been close friends as girls. But it had been so long. They seemed to have nothing in common now. She related it as one who had made a sad discovery.

Americans, too, were different. The young people today had so much—not that that was wrong. But they seemed to spend so thoughtlessly, almost carelessly, and take it all for granted. She did not speak critically or with bitterness, this gentle missionary from India.

It was just difficult to comprehend, this contrast between people who lived in great poverty, contented with so little, and those who had so much and were never satisfied. Somehow I felt it wasn't the people of India she was being sorry for.

Again the war. This time it was the little Navy wife who brought the reminder, as she looked up from the latest headlines. They were big and very black. Japan was occupying French Indo-China. Washington was uneasy.

She was on her way from Seattle to Newport, R. I. Her husband was there, she told me, in port on one of the new destroyers. She hadn't heard from him for two months until he had called, long distance, the other night. She was on her way—now this! But she soon smiled, and guessed she could "take it."

Very much a part of the American scene was the farmer and his wife from Elkhart. This was their first trip beyond the boundaries of Indiana, this long saved-for journey. Portland! San Francisco! Los Angeles!

Soon you knew all about them—the farm, the married daughter at home, the son, a flier, youngest pilot in the State. Every train stop, every town, city and prairie station was a great adventure to them. They could scarcely spare the time to sleep.

A novelist would put them in a book. An artist would paint them. A playwright would put them on Broadway. A reporter would make notes—and did. They're only fragments, it's true. But they tell a story, not only an individual story in each case, but collectively they have significance.

Utopia-FSA: Experiment in Co-operative Living

U. S. seeking to solve vital agricultural problem with a modern Brook Farm—Will it succeed?

Inside America
Thirteenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Casa Grande Valley Farms, Ariz.

Through all history, Man has dreamed of a co-operative Utopia. Brook Farm, founded in 1841 in Massachusetts, was just one such effort. Nearly every one of them has failed. Human nature proved too much for them.

Here at this farm there is a new attempt to establish such a community. But this is a Utopia with a difference. It's the Government that is making the experiment. And the effort is to root back on the soil, by co-operative endeavor, a group of those very farmers who have been set adrift by the great agricultural revolution of our times.

It is still an experiment here and it is still too early to say whether it will work. But after four years it has not foundered and, on the contrary, from the economic aspect, it is just coming into its own. It is already paying for itself and returning a dividend to the Treasury. This year should be the best by far. Much more important, it offers a path to a partial solution at least, of the farm problem, perhaps the basic social and human problem of the Nation today.

The Washington correspondent has to get out in the country to see at first hand these things which he writes about at home. It is probably true of all of us. Something called the "rehabilitation program," started by an agency known as the Farm Security Administration in 1935 has been just so many words to me till now, although I have noted its cost, and recorded that it has loaned over $486,000,000, to some 864,000 needy farm families, of which it has got back $154,000,000 in repayments to date.

Farm Security Administration by Lee

Scenes on an American Co-operative Farm

The combine shown above—which picks up, chops and loads hay—was developed by the members of the Casa Grande Valley co-operative farm project, under the sponsorship of the Farm Security Administration. Below, the farmer's son and wife display their produce.

'Tractored-Out'

But city people have to see things for themselves. Yesterday I told you about blue-eyed Mrs. Reed. I shall never think of a farm migrant as an abstraction again, I suppose; I shall always think of firm-mouthed Mrs. Reed, mother of seven, who went out in the fields for her family and hoed, for $2 a day.

The FSA built the camp for migratory farm workers where the Reeds were living, while they sought regular work. The FSA is also making rehabilitation loans. Another thing it is doing is to operate 160 homesteads, ranging from a group of scattered farms to an entire community where the same effort is made to rehabilitate "tractored-out" farm families. Often they come from land too worn out to support them under any system. About 18,000 families, or nearly 90,000 people, have been put in homesteads at low amortization rates, through these projects.

But this is different. A few of the projects, just three or four of them, have an additional purpose. They are co-operative farms. They are frankly experimental. This is one of them here. It is established to see whether the most pugnaciously individualistic people in the world, the American farmers, can live together in a co-operative community.

The advantages, if they can, are fairly obvious. Traditional family-type farms are having a hard time of it. In many areas they are fighting for existence. They are threatened by large new commercial farms, farms without homes, factories in the fields, owned frequently by corporations and using machinery and advanced agricultural systems to the uttermost. These big new food factories don't have "hired men" in the old sense; they employ a minimum of workers except at irrigation and harvesting times. At the latter particularly they need large numbers of workers to get in the crop before it rots. They employ wandering seasonal workers, like the Reeds, to whom they owe no responsibility after the crop is in.

This co-operative farm is a new idea. It is designed to let a group of farmers combine to have the efficiency of large-scale operation while preserving the advantages of traditional family-type farms. It has Ralph E. Beatty as its community manager, a calm, practical, bushy-browed, quiet man, a graduate of Ohio State—the kind of a man who might have made Brook Farm in New England, a century ago, an agricultural instead of a literary success, if Dana and Dwight and Ripley had hired him. Mr. Beatty is down to earth. The Government arranges for Mr. Beatty's salary, but the cost is assessed against the community. It's a complicated question, in this transitional stage to determine always where final authority in this community rests. That is one of its hardest problems. But anyway, this community, now in its fourth crop season, with 5,000 acres and over 50 families, has paid for itself and made a profit every year after the first, and is just reaching a point in building up its soil, repairing its fences, and getting crops in rotation, where this year looks like a real money-maker.

On land loaned and leased by the Government, the families have formed a co-operative to operate the big tract as a single unit. Not very much has been written about it in the East. Russia collectivized its farms by force in the greatest agricultural revolution the world ever saw. This is an experiment here to see if a few American families can find salvation by trying collectivism, voluntarily. Yet collectivism is hardly the word.

Each family has its own house and its half acre garden plot. An industrious family can raise all its own vegetables on this area. The head of each family gets a base rate of $65 a month. They are all paid the same wage, with one or two exceptions. There is a flat reduction of $2 a month furniture-rent. Rent on the 'dobe house itself is nominal and varies with the number of rooms. A single-room house is carried on the books at an $8 monthly rental; a 2-room house, $10; a 3-room house, $12. Each family, however, gets a reduction of $6 a month on its rent if the corporation makes a profit for the year. The homes are comfortable, bungalow-type affairs, arranged with attractive landscaping. There is running water. Gas and electricity bills are paid individually.

Most of this was explained to me as Ed Wildermuth, Ralph Beatty's assistant, took me about the acres in a bumpy Ford truck. The collectivism is chiefly evident in the fact that all of the cash crop acreage is farmed as a single unit. No individual farmer could hope to get the machinery to which the corporation as a whole has been "staked" by the Government.

Four Enterprises

The normal farm working day starts around 7 and continues to noon; then after an hour's lunch it picks up again and goes on to 6 in a standard 10-hour day. The boys may be hired at $2-a-day, but only one member of the family is a member of the corporation.

There are certain subsidiary returns that might be included. Members can buy meat at wholesale, when the farm butchers its own beef and pork; steak costs them 20 cents a pound, milk a nickle a quart, eggs in proportion. The vegetables come from their own gardens.

Mr. Beatty has undertaken four main enterprises, the dairy, poultry, field crops (cotton, alfalfa and the like) and livestock. Personally he is most interested in the latter. He proudly says the farm's hogs and cattle have been "topping the market" for prices. The dairy is rated Grade A and is one of the best in the State.

The details of a co-operative venture like this, with 5,000 acres and 50 families, are fascinating. There are four general membership meetings a year. The Board of Directors is selected annually and it, in turn, chooses the President, Vice-President and Treasurer. The Government follows the cash part of the experiment like a hawk, with an accountant for expenditures and a full-time bookkeeper. In this modified democracy Mr. Beatty picks a general foreman, an irrigation foreman, a livestock foreman and a couple of sub-foremen to look after barns, cotton, and other specialties.

Right at the start, to improve the soil, Mr. Beatty planted 1,600 acres of leguminous alfalfa, and the rotation system is already yielding dividends. Soil and buildings are definitely in better shape than when the Government took them over.

'A Good Living'

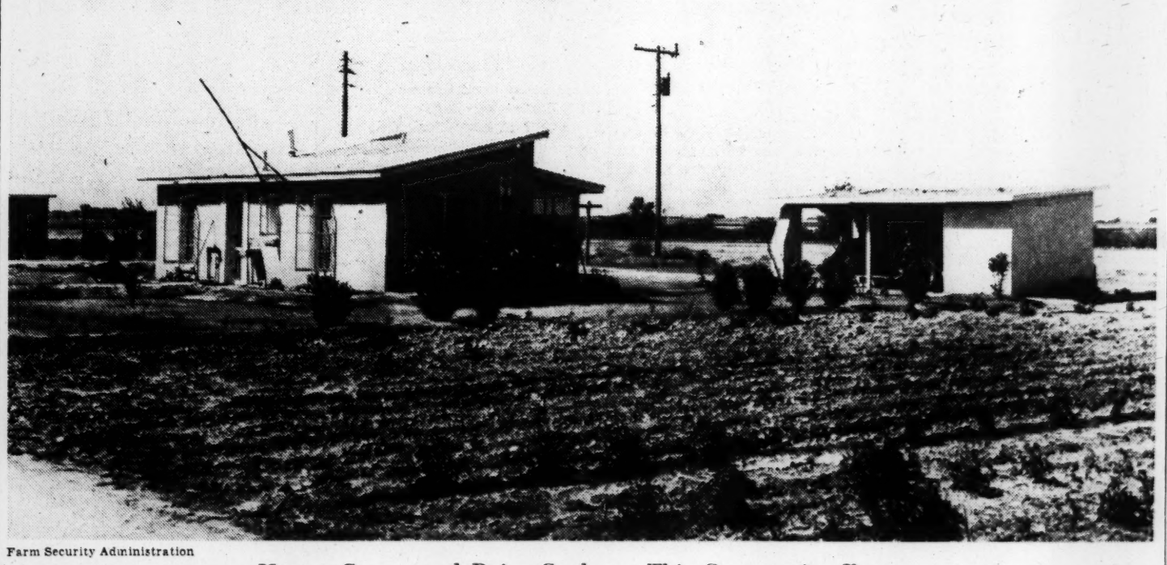
Nobody will get rich out of this venture. Whether American farmers can adapt themselves to it remains to be seen. At the same time, as Ed Wildermuth told me, "there's a good living in it." At the base rate of $65 a month, annual income would be $780, from which $24 in furniture rent, and an average of $60 for utilities, must be subtracted. That leaves $696, with further subtractions for house rent, as previously indicated. Some readers may sniff at such a cash return. But if you look up the average income of American farmers for the past few years it will seem very respectable.

These families were economically uprooted. Now they are planted again. Their dwelling quarters are modest, but they have modern improvements. By bunching them together, a community life is possible and their wives have somebody to talk to, like city folk.

The neighborhood looked on this experiment suspiciously at first. It did not know how to regard the occupants of this eccentric economic status. Were they Oakies, or Arkies, or WPA-ers, to be condescended to? What WERE they? It was a victory that goes deeper than the incident itself that one of the 50 has now been picked to sit on the local school board. That meant that Utopia-FSA had won social recognition. Things like that count a lot to men who have seen their farms and hopes blown away.

Will this experiment succeed? Or will it follow the route of so many in the past? It is too early to say. As always, the chief weakness is that all get about the same return whether one works harder or not. Other difficulties are the matter of discipline, the relationship and obligation to the Government, the basic need of all co-operatives to co-operate.

It is fair to say this, at any rate. On the practical side this experiment has been successful so far. Some of Mr. Beatty's farmers have got tired and quit. Some have left to better themselves. But the farm has turned in a dollar-and-cents profit. And the bulk of the members would appear to regard farming, not as a means of getting rich but as a way of life. As such these big co-operatives may yet do much to meet the crying problem of farm-tenantry in America, and of the tractored out small farmer.



Farm Security Administration

House, Garage and Dairy Cattle on This Co-operative Farm

Mr. Strout found the men and women here, and the FSA, frankly experimenting on a design for future living on this difficult Arizona terrain

St. Louis Next on List of Visitors at Braves Field—National Doubles Start Today

Cardinals Bring Pennant Quest to Hub Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

While Boston was still talking about Whit Wyatt's close but unsuccessful bid for a perfect game, the Braves today rested and waited for the arrival of the St. Louis Cardinals. Billy Southworth's Redbirds play a single at Braves Field tomorrow and a double-header on Wednesday. And so, for the second time in less than a week, Casey Stengel holds the key role in the National League's pennant thriller.

The Cardinals have managed to stay ahead of their Boston series, but not by much. Results to date show them with 10 victories, seven defeats. The approaching series marks Southworth's final visit of the season to the Hub.

Pirates vs. Dodgers

The St. Louis boys lost their league lead yesterday when the Dodgers twive beat the Braves, 5-1 and 3-0. Today the Brooks play a single game with the Pirates at Ebbets Field, giving Leo Durocher a chance to pick up another half a contest in this stirring flag battle. On Sunday the Cards invade the Dodger back yard for a four-game series, but meanwhile will warm up with the Braves and Phillies—a situation looked upon as favorable in most quarters.

However, although the Braves dropped two yesterday before better than 35,000, they proved they were no pushovers by coming up with a snappy triumph over the cocky Dodgers on Saturday, behind Roxbury Tom Earley. The locals may be in the second division, but they are as anxious to win at this stage of the race as are the contenders. For several weeks Stengel has been chasing the sixth-place Cubs, and early today was within two games of them.

Wyatt Stars

If Sunday's cheers are a criterion, Boston favors the Dodgers over the Cardinals. When it became apparent that Durocher's aces, Kirby Higbe and Whit Wyatt, were too much for Stengel's weak hitters, the stands gave the visitors a deserving hand at every opportunity. Wyatt, naturally, was their pet, because of his near-perfect performance. Until Phil Masi singled over second base with one out in the ninth inning, Whit had retired 25 Braves in order.

The Dodgers looked far better this time than on their last visit to the Hub. Although not as fast as the Cardinals, they are hustling, hitting, and fielding like potential champions. Everything depends on their pitching. Those who saw Higbe and Wyatt here wonder how they ever lose a game.

Dykes Agrees

With second place staring them in the face, the Red Sox lost two of their three starts in Washington and almost slipped to the bottom of the first division. Now that the Yankees are mapping plans for the World Series, with a 17-game lead, the only American League interest centers on the struggle for the runner-up berth. It begins to look as if neither the Red Sox nor Indians want it, which is all right with Jimmy Dykes.

The Red Sox waste no time getting into their final western tour. They play at St. Louis tonight and a double-header tomorrow. Joe Cronin takes his fight for second place to Chicago Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and plays a twin bill at Cleveland on Sunday.

Shorts . . . If Whit Wyatt had been able to retire the Braves in the ninth, his perfect game nevertheless would have been slightly tainted . . . Dick Errickson hit a hard chance to PeeWee Reese in the sixth and everybody in the park thought the Boston pitcher had beat the play except Umpire Jorda . . . In the discussion which followed, Casey Stengel was ordered out of the game . . . Reese kept Wyatt's slate clean with a great play toward second base in the fourth and Billy Herman took a hit away from Max West in the eighth.

The surprising White Sox have taken 14 out of 19 and eight straight from the Indians . . . Ted Williams hit an even .300 in Washington and slipped from .408 to .405 . . . Higbe pitches as quick as any hurler in the majors . . . The Dodgers continually shout at him to slow down . . . Jim Tobin has pitched 10 complete games in a row, but lost four of them . . . Sunday was a bad day for Jim's knuckler . . . The wind was blowing too hard . . . Though disappointing from a local standpoint, those were two swell games Sunday.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

First Game

BROOKYLN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Walker rf	5	1	3	3	2	0	0
Herman 2b	4	1	2	2	3	2	2
Coscarart 2b	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Reiser cf	5	0	1	2	0	1	0
Camilli 1b	4	1	1	4	12	1	0
Medwick lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Riggs 3b	4	0	1	1	0	5	0
Owen c	3	1	1	1	5	0	0
Durocher ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Higbe p	4	1	4	5	0	0	0
Totals	38	5	14	19	27	15	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Waner rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
West lf	4	0	2	2	1	1	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
Roberge 2b	3	0	1	1	3	6	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tobin p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	33	1	5	5	27	14	1

*Batted for Berres in seventh inning.
†Batted for Roberge in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Errors, Herman 2, Waner. Runs batted in, Reiser 2, Herman, Camilli, Higbe, Miller. Two-base hits, Reiser, Higbe. Home run, Camilli. Double play, Roberge, Miller and Hassett. Left on base, Brooklyn 7, Boston 7. Bases on ball, by Higbe 2, by Tobin 1. Struck out, by Higbe 5, by Tobin 2. Time, 2:05. Umpires, Barr, Sears and Jorda.

Second Game

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Walker rf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Herman 2b	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Reiser cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Camilli 1b	4	0	1	2	9	0	0
Wasdell lf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
Riggs 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Reese ss	3	0	2	3	1	2	0
Owen c	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Wyatt p	4	1	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	35	3	9	13	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
‡Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	1
West lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
G. Moore rf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	5	3	0
Roberge 2b	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
*P. Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Errickson p	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	0	1	1	27	11	1

*Batted for Roberge in ninth inning.
†Batted for Errickson in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Sisti in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Error, Hassett. Runs batted in, Herman, Camilli, Owen. Two-base nits, Walker, Camilli, Wasdell, Reese. Sacrifice, Herman. Left on base, Brooklyn 9, Boston. Base on balls, by Errickson 3. Struck out, by Wyatt 9, by Errickson 2. Wild pitch, Errickson. Time, 1h. 47m., Umpires, Sears, Jorda and Barr. Attendance, 35,329.

Red Sox

Yesterday

WASHINGT'N	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case, lf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Cramer, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Lewis, rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Travis, ss	3	2	2	2	1	3	0
Vernon, 1b	4	1	3	3	8	0	0
Archie, 3b	3	1	1	1	3	2	0
Early, c	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Aderholt, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	1
Hudson, p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	34	6	9	9	27	10	1
BOSTON							
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	1
Fox cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	0	0	3	2	1
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	11	0	1
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Pytlak c	3	0	1	2	0	6	0
Newsome p	3	0	1	2	0	6	0
Totals	32	2	5	6	24	12	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors, Finney, Cronin, Foxx, Aderholt. Runs batted in, Vernon, Archie 2, Early, Newsome 2, Aderholt. Two-base hit, Newsome. Stolen base, Fox. Double plays, Travis, Aderholt and Vernon; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases Boston 5, Washington 6. Bases on balls, by Hudson 2, by Newsome 2. Struck out, by Hudson 3. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Geisel, Pipgras and Rommel. Attendance, 11,000.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Record Field Women Golfers In Vermont Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt.—A record field of top-flight women golfers will participate in the sixth annual Ekwanok Invitation Tournament over the historic Ekwanok Country Club course on Aug, 21, 22, 23, according to announcement made here by Mrs. Francis E. DuBois, chairman of the committee handling this major competition. It was over the Ekwanok layout that Francis Ouimet won his first U. S. amateur championship in 1914.

The local classic will serve as a final tune-up for the Ekwanok entrants in preparation for the women's National championship to be held at The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., Sept. 8 to 13. To date Mrs. DuBois has received approximately 50 entries for the invitation event, and more are expected before the field tees off on Thursday.

Jean Bauer, of Providence, several times New York state champion, who won the Ekwanok tournament in 1939 will be on hand again for the 54 holes of medal play. The winner of the low gross score for the 54 holes will receive a suitable prize and will have her name engraved on the Ekwanok Country Club Trophy. A prize will also be awarded the winner of the low net for 54 holes, and prizes will be awarded for low gross and low net on each of the three days.

An international flower will be added to the tournament through the entry of Mrs. J. Stewart Harrison, of the Island Aruba Club, Dutch West Indies. The representative entry list also includes players from Philadelphia, Miami Beach, New York, Washington, Orlando, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia player is Louise Suggs, a protege of Bobby Jones. This youngster is making rapid strides toward the top on the links, and is regarded as one of the most promising players developed in the South in years. Last winter, she defeated the California ace, Elizabeth Hicks, 3 and 2, in the final of the Punta Gorda, Fla. championship.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	351	38	111	0	23	.316
Moore	292	33	80	4	31	.274
Sisti	378	47	101	1	38	.267
Rowell	389	40	104	4	42	.267
Hassett	284	40	75	1	16	.264
Waner	218	26	57	2	31	.261
West	369	50	96	9	49	.260
Roberge	40	3	10	0	6	.250
Demaree	66	11	16	1	6	.242
Masi	149	15	35	3	16	.235
Miller	426	37	94	6	52	.221
Montgomery	25	1	5	0	0	.200
Berres	190	14	34	0	12	.179
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	336	89	136	23	84	.405
Cronin	391	79	130	12	73	.333
Fox	172	23	52	0	21	.302
Foxx	371	73	109	18	79	.294
Peacock	189	19	55	0	26	.291
Doerr	361	52	103	14	72	.285
Tabor	394	53	110	13	86	.279
Finney	411	67	113	3	36	.275
Di Maggio	435	94	119	6	33	.274
Pytlak	261	24	71	1	32	.272
Newsome	148	16	34	1	11	.230
Spence	171	19	39	2	24	.228
Carey	13	4	2	0	2	.154

Add Color to Local Sports Attractions

Wide World

Appearing at Longwood Cricket Club for Tennis This Week

Left photo: Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, California youngsters who will defend their national doubles championship here this week. Right photo: Pauline Betz and Sarah Palfrey Cooke, pictured at Rye, N. Y., recently, when Miss Betz defeated Mrs. Cooke in the singles final, will play prominent parts in the mixed and women's doubles. Mrs. Cooke won the women's doubles with Alice Marble (now professional) last year. This year Mrs. Cooke will team with Margaret Osborne and Miss Betz will play with Dorothy May Bundy.

Ladies' Plate, Sandy Bay Head Week's Yacht Racing

The yachting schedule for this week is like the Indian Class of local fame. There is plenty of it.

On deck for tomorrow are two important series at Marblehead for that port's two top classes—the Eight Meters and the Thirty Square Meters. It's a three-day series for both contingents. The Eight Meters will be racing for the Eastern Challenge Cup, which last year was won by Alden Haskell's Navigo II.

The Thirty Square Meters will hit the Marblehead racing expanse in search for the elusive Ladies' Plate Trophy. The competition in this class has been the keenest in year's, with the edge for the season going to Linc Davis and his Roulette, Roosevelt Bowl champion.

Custom

If all runs true to form, you can stow the Ladies Plate among the other silverware commandeered by Davis, for, according to tradition, the Roosevelt Bowl winner also walks off with the Ladies Plate. Last year it was John Lawrence and Moose which made the double play. But reports around the 'Head from such worthies as Lawrence, E. Sohier Welch, Alfred Chase, Charles Curtis, and Dan Watson seem to indicate that perhaps Skipper Davis had better race for the Ladies Plate instead of leaning too heavily on custom.

On Saturday the Corinthian Yacht Club holds the fourth race of its second series at the 'Head, and on Sunday the regular Corinthian matinee will take place.

But the headline of all North Shore activity will take place Friday at Rockport. The annual Sandy Bay Day will attract yachts from all North Shore clubs, particularly those in the vicinity of Rockport—Eastern Point, Annisquam, American Yacht Club, Manchester, and a sprinkling of craft from the 'Head.

Special Trophies

As usual, special trophies will be awarded all classes at Sandy Bay Day, and the whole town will throw open its portals in genuine welcome to the visiting yachtsmen.

Along Cape waters today and tomorow finds the Southern Massachusetts yacht racing women battling for the championship of that district and the Prosser Cup at Quissett.

Tomorrow the annual New Bedford Yacht Club Race Week gets under way at South Dartmouth. Race Week for all Southern Massachusetts yachtsmen is concluded on Wednesday and Thursday. It's the third outstanding event for the New Bedford organization, their Casey's Cup for auxiliaries and the Whaler's Race being the first two events on the Cape yachting calendar.

In local waters, Sunday brings the eighth inter-club of the season—this time at the Pleasant Park Yacht Club. After yesterday's postponement of the scheduled interclub at Lynn Yacht Club because of a screeching gale, the disappointed inter-clubbers will undoubtedly record a large fleet at the Winthrop organization. The Lynn postponement was the first of its kind in the history of interclub racing around Boston. It has not yet been decided how a re-sail, if at all, will be fitted in to the already full schedule.

Although the Boston fleet was kept off the Lynn courses by the Coast Guard and cautious Lynn Yacht officials, Marblehead big stickers raced under shortened rig in the 30 knotter for the Lowell Cup. And Flying Fish, owned by Dr. Francis M. Thurman, a little 43-foot, clipper-bow schooner, stayed ahead of the fleet all the way for the gun. Flying Fish had the largest handicap, starting at 10 o'clock, and she boiled through the rolling seas for an eight-minute winning margin on corrected time over George H. Batchelder Jr.'s cutter Gelouba.

Alfred E. Chase's Thirty Square Meter, Viking, took honors in Class B, with Caleb Loring's M-B Class, Nabob, second.

The race was not without its casualties. Frank Paine's Gypsy, J. S. Plaut's Carina, Thomas Shepherd's Irondequoit II, and Joseph Santry's Taygetta, all were forced to withdraw because of disabling. And the veteran Dorchen II, an I Class craft, owned by A. W. Finlay, lost her stick.

Saturday at the 'Head, the Welchs and the Lorings stook the headlines. E. Sohier Welch led the Thirty Square Meters home with Evanthia II, while son Francis had the winning tiller touch in the M-B's, and Caleb, Jr., took top honors in the International Class with Pompano.

Other major victories were recorded by Elynore Thayer with Surprose in the National 110 Class, George Haskell's Navigo II, and Cedric Arnold's Hypo.

Regatta Committee heads for Sandy Bay Day are as follows: Arthur J. Hall, Commodore; W. J. Carter, Vice-Commodore; Joseph T. Higgins, Secretary-Treasurer; Charles A. Pierce, chairman of the race committee.

W. A. D.

Bar Harbor Y. C. Regatta Aug. 22-23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine—Plans are near completion for the annual Bar Harbor Regatta which is sponsored by the Bar Harbor Yacht Club for the second season of the reviving sailing event, next week end, Aug. 22, 23. All participants are asked to anchor in Bar Harbor on or before Thursday, Aug. 21. The warning gun for the earliest starting class will be fired at 9:20 a. m. on Friday and Saturday morning, the preparatory gun at 9:25 and the starting gun at 9:30. Other classes will start at intervals of five minutes. The warning gun for afternoon races on Friday and Saturday will be fired at 2:20 p. m.

All visiting yachtsmen and their families and guests are invited to make the Shore Club their headquarters, as a week-end membership privilege free of charge.

Silver trophies have been donated in the following classes: X Class, miscellaneous yachts over 20 feet waterline length, not included in Z Class; Z Class, cruising schooners, yawls and ketches, 26-40 feet waterline length, 35-50 overall; 30 square meter yachts; internationals; S boats; A boats; M. D. I.'s; and Wee Scots.

On Friday evening, Aug. 22, the Bar Harbor Yacht Club will be host to all of the participants at a shore dinner at the Shore Club.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Chicago at New York (2).
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2).
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

Boston at St. Louis (night).
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York (night).
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (2).
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2).

American League

Boston at St. Louis (2).
New York at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago (2).

Spina N. E. Champion

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Santo Spina of Methuen, Mass., yesterday won the New England public parks cycle racing championship by taking firsts in the three-mile and 26-mile races. Spina won all eight of the sprints in the 26-mile event for a perfect total of 40 points.

Robert Anderson of Worcester won the three- and nine-mile races in the junior division to capture the N. E. junior public parks title. Anderson had clear-cut margins over Carleton Darling of Providence in both races. Anderson is the New England junior champion.

Sports Around the Hub

Caddies Hold Tourney Tomorrow

The caddies of Massachusetts, who for 364 days in the year tote bags for somebody else, will turn about tomorrow and have somebody carry their clubs when they meet—98 strong—in their annual championship at Furnace Brook Golf Club in Quincy.

For the bag-toters this will be their 23rd championship, and as usual will be a 36-hole medal play test. With the absence of a defending champion, inasmuch as Jim Sullivan, who won at the same course last year with a record-breaking score of 145, has passed his 18th birthday, the field is regarded as wide open.

Among the outstanding contenders about whom anything is known is Jack Harvey of Arlmont, who finished fourth last year, John McGarry of Brookline, who tied for fifth, and John Sperandio of Marlboro. Hidden in the field may be other good golfers about whom little is known, for caddies are barred from M. G. A. competitions under U. S. G. A. rules.

The Negro national golf championships for amateur and professional, men's and women's play, is scheduled to take place at the Ponkapoag course at Canton beginning tomorrow. According to Clarence Gibney, club professional, the visitors, who have been practising on the course, really drive the ball for distance.

Although the national doubles beginning today at Longwood are scheduled to run through Saturday, allowance has been made for possible postponement and in such an emergency the finals will be held on Sunday.

Henry W. Clark, former assistant to Bill Bingham at Harvard, and now Athletic Director at Lafayette, will be in or over Boston tomorrow, en route to Newfoundland. Eskie has been to Alaska this summer lining up recreational activities for various Army camps.

Hollywood is seeking a type to play the part of the late Lou Gehrig in a movie and Christy Walsh is conducting a nation-wide poll of sports writers with these actors most prominently mentioned for the part: Gary Cooper, Spencer Tracy, Brian Donlevy, Eddie Albert, William Gargan and Stuart Erwin.

To Play in South

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP)—Manchester's Junior American Legion baseball team prepared for southern battles today after annexing the Northern New England regional championship at the expense of Brockton, Mass., 1 to 0.

The Granite Staters will participate in the sectional series at Charlotte, N. C.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, August 19
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Aug. 19
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 P. M.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 P. M.—WRUL (11.73 and 15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners (15.13mc or 11.73mc).
8:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Melodies by Miller.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Concert and Dance.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Ray Kinney's Orch.; Hollywood Reporter; orch.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The World's Best, drama.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello Children." Program for children evacuated to U. S. A. and Canada. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Brahm's "Symphony in C Minor No. 1." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 77.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Piano Recital; news in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Headline News": Commentary by Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—77:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"The Daily Service." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Few Outstanding Favorites As Longwood Tennis Opens

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In an atmosphere of almost complete domesticity, the 60th national tennis doubles championship opened today at Longwood Cricket Club, and in contrast to former years not one team in either the men's (apart from Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer), women's, or mixed divisions could be called an outstanding favorite.

But for the appearance of William Choy of China and Valerie Scott of England, the major events of the week sport an entirely American hue, and despite the order of seeding as announced over the week end, the various headline duos are so evenly matched that the identities of the new title-holders are shrouded in mystery.

Favored Nominally

Favored nominally at least in the men's division are the defending champions, Schroeder and Kramer, who have been seeded first for the tournament. Schroeder, who was topped by Don McNeill, the national singles champion, at Newport over the week end, is seeded sixth nationally, and Kramer 10th. The youthful doubles champions come to the nationals direct from their doubles victory at Newport over McNeill and Frankie Parker, fifth-ranking national singles player.

Schroeder and Kramer were scheduled to open defense of their title late this afternoon against a pair of Longwood entrants, Philip Jameson and Lytton Dowson.

Even as the tournament begins it is difficult to figure which of the other three seeded teams will offer the most opposition, for none will be a push-over. Parker and McNeill carry the rank of being second seeded, while Gardner Mulloy and Wayne Sabin are third, and Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako fourth.

Potential Strength

The last-named pair, playing as a team for the first time in the nationals, have a potential strength equal to that of any of the preceding tandems. Two yeas ago, Riggs played with Elwood Cooke and reached the final against the great Australian pair of Adrian Quist and John Bromwich, while Mako has twice won the title with Don Budge. Last year Mulloy reached the final with Henry Prusoff.

In matches involving the seeded pairs this afternoon, Parker and McNeill were to face the youthful eastern duo of Art Prochaska of Hartford and E. Blair Hawley of New York; and Mulloy and Sabin were to play in the grandstand against the local team of Burke Wilkinson and Ralph Ellis.

Among the unseeded teams which may cause trouble are the national intercollegiate champions, Charlie Mattman and Ted Olewine of Southern California, and Frank Kovacs and William Crosby.

Women's Doubles

In the women's doubles only four matches were scheduled for today, with the second-seeded team of Pauline Betz and Dorothy May Bundy the only one of four seeded duos to see action. These two were to meet Gerry Mallory and Helene Lynen of New Jersey in the grandstand. Miss Betz and Miss Bundy won the doubles at Essex Saturday by toppling Margaret Osborne of San Francisco and Pat Canning of Hidden Valley, Calif.

First seeded among the women are Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Miss Osborne, and this pairing should be the one to beat. Mrs. Cooke has been resting this past week while Miss Osborne was scoring her first major court victory in four years of trying at Essex, where she won her way past such outstanding stars as Valerie Scott of England, Helen Jacobs, and Mary Arnold. In the final she defeated Helen Bernhard of New York. Two weeks ago at Rye, N. Y., Mrs. Cooke and Miss Osborne defeated Miss Betz and Miss Bundy in the final.

Other Matches

This top-seeded duo will meet Pat Canning and Dorothy Wightman of Brookline tomorrow, while other matches will see the third-seeded pairing of Barbara Bradley and Jane Stanton meeting Ruth Carter and Lois Ladd of Longwood, and fourth-seeded Helen Jacobs and Valerie Scott playing Virginia Rice Johnson and Kay Winthrop of Boston.

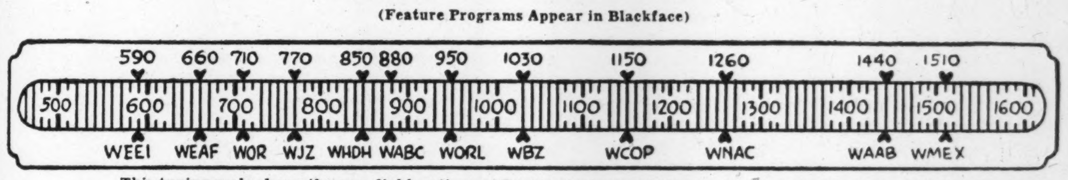
The mixed doubles are not due to get under way until tomorrow as are the veterans' doubles. Competition in the father-and-son championship began this morning, while the women's veterans' doubles will not start until Wednesday.

Trenton 4, West Hartford 3

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Scoring two runs in both the sixth and seventh innings, Trenton, N. J., yesterday defeated West Hartford, Conn., 4-3 in American Legion junior regional baseball competition.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic reports:	Sports and Music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	Sports and Music
3:30	News: "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Telegraphic reports:	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub".	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Pittsburgh at Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama.	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Emery Deutsch's Or.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Pittsburgh - Brooklyn	John Kiley, organist
4:45	**Mrs. E. Roosevelt**	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Henry Calling.	Dinner Music: trans.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6.30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest: Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Best of the Week"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Male Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Best of the Week"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	State House Topics
8:00	"Vox Pop"	"The World's Best":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	Pied Piper Presents: Va-
8:15	"Vox Pop"	drama	**White; orchestra**	"Contact": Dave Elman	riety Show
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False"	**Mary Van Kirk, con-**	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Pr'gr'm
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False"	**tralto; orchestra**	Public Safety talk	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
9:00	"Forecast": drama.	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"Forecast": drama.	**"Basin Street Society".**	program	Bill McCune's Orchestra	cal Album"
9:30	"Forecast": drama.	News Here and Abroad.	"What Burns You Up":	Colonial News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Forecast": drama.	Ted Steele's Novachord	Frances Scott, m. c.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00	Fred Martin's Orch.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra:	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Fred Martin's Orch.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30	**Civilian Defense**	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick, and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	National Radio Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry: comedy trio	"I'm an American"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	America First Committee	Mass. Committee on
11:15	Master Works of	Weather: Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Public Safety: drama
11:30	Music; Teddy Pow-	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	ell's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End": News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer; News.	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	Farm and Home News
9:00	"Home Planning"	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Listen, Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Listen, Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Concert Internationale	Up": orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge".	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Prescott Presents"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum": talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	The Shining Hour
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	The Buckeye Four	Letter-Quest
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Home Folks Frolic	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	"Jack Berch's Gang"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12.30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	News; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour; news; features;	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra, Trio
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	Joyce Jordan	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"	"Don Artiste"	The Argentines
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals, baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Cardinals, baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Braves-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Music in the Air"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cardinals, baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Consolairs
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals, baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	"Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Frank Blair, news	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	"Second Husband".	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside Sports"	Claude Thornhill's Or.
8:00	"Court of Missing	**National Emergency Rally**	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama	**National Emergency Rally**	vocalists; chorus	Jimmy Parrette's Orch.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter":	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	**"For America We Sing"**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People":	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	The People's Playhouse	Variety Hour
9:45	tion	Ted Steel's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	The People's Playhouse	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Talks by Paul V. McNutt	"A Date With Judy,"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Five Star News**
10:15	**National Emergency**	and Justic Frank Mur-	starring Ann Gillis	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	**Rally**	phy	'College Humor': variety;	"Mystery Hall," David	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	Cheskin's Orchestra	"I'm an American"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jack Starr Hunt	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music: Dance Or-	Want": recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Ralph Barlow's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	chestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	The Beverly Twins	"Day's End"; News

Los Angeles Outfielder Is Named Southern California's Athlete of the Month

Al Wesson Compiles Track And Field World Records

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—"Peanuts" Lowrey, Los Angeles Angels' outfielder, is Southern California's athlete of the month.

The diminutive horsehider, whom very few people know as Harry Lowrey, was chosen by the Helms Foundation for the honor not only because of his sensational playing during the month, but also for his good showing all season.

Already, several major league clubs are making overtures for his services and it is almost a foregone conclusion that he will be heading East before too long.

Although he stands fourth in the list of individual batting honors, none of the players who top him has played anywhere near the number of games "Peanuts" has. In 121 games to date, the brilliant player has belted out 164 safe hits in 496 times at bat, and has stolen 16 bases. He is hitting at a .331 clip.

Babe Herman, of Hollywood, who, with .350 per cent, heads all Coast League batters, has been to bat only 246 times in 87 games.

"Peanuts" broke into baseball with Moline of the Three-I League in 1937 as a shortstop. In succession, he played with Ponca City, St. Joseph, and Tulsa, moving to Los Angeles the latter part of last season, when he appeared as a third sacker and shortstop. Playing a hunch, Manager Arnold "Jigger" Statz transformed Lowrey into an outfielder this year. Statz claims that he has improved more than any player in the Coast League this year. While a student at Los Angeles' Hamilton High School, "Peanuts" won 10 letters in baseball, football, track and field.

* * *

Al Wesson, athletic news director for the University of Southern California, has just emerged from a huge pile of clippings, record books, and pencil-marked cuffs, and announced that—

American track and field athletes smashed world's records in six events and tied world's marks in five others, and cracked four indoor records and tied two others.

"Because the International Amateur Athletic Federation has ceased to function as a result of the war, with its 1940 meeting cancelled and no prospect of any future gatherings in sight," Wesson explained, "the list of 'official world's records' today is hopelessly out of date. Four track and field seasons have now passed since the I. A. A. F. last met, and nearly all of the records in standard events have been broken or tied during this time."

It was for this reason that Wesson hibernated with his maze of statistics and reams of blank paper to compile his greatly needed information.

New world's records—Pole vault, Cornelius Warmerdam (ex-Fresno State College), 15ft. 5¾in. Compton, June 6, 1941 (also other performances better than "official record"); high jump—Les Steers (Oregon), 6ft 11in, Los Angeles, June 7, 1941 (also other performances better than "official record"), and William Steward (ex-Southern California fresh), 6ft 10⅝in. Provo, Utah, Apr. 26, 1941; discus throw—Archie Harris (Indiana), 174ft 8¾in.

One-mile relay—California (John Reese, Fay Froom, Clarence Barnes and Grover Klemmer), 3m 9.4s, Los Angeles, June 17, 1941. (Southern California team of Warren Smith, Howard Upton, Clifford Bourland and Hubert Kerns, which finished four inches behind above race, was certified by official timers for "noteworthy performance" at same mark); two-mile and 3,200-meter relays—California (John Reese, Grover Klemmer, Dick Peter and Clarence Bernes), 7m. 34.5s., Los Angeles, May 24, 1941.

World's records tied—100 meters, Harold Davis (Salinas J. C.), 10.2s, Compton (Calif.), June 6, 1941; 440-yard dash, Grover Klemmer (California), 46.4s., Berkeley, May 31, 1941; 400-meter dash, Grover Klemmer (California), 46s, Philadelphia, June 29, 1941; 120-yard and 110-meter high hurdles, Fred Wolcott (ex-Rice), 13.7s, Philadelphia, June 29, 1941.

New indoor records—Two-mile run, Gregory Rice (ex-Notre Dame), 8m 51.1s, Chicago, March 22, 1941; three-mile run, Gregory Rice, 13m. 51s., New York, Feb. 22, 1941; pole vault—Earle Mealows (ex-Southern California), 14ft 7½in, New York, March 8, 1941, and shot put, Al Blozis (Georgetown), 56ft 4½in, Cleveland, March 16, 1941.

Indoor records tied—Mile run, Leslie MacMitchell (N. Y. U.), 4m 7.4s (for track less than 220 yards per lap), New York, Feb 15, 1941, and high jump, Les Steers (Oregon), 6ft. 9¼in., Portland, April 4, 1941.

* * *

That "B" in Barry also stands for Busy.

As expected, Sam Barry was named to succeed the late Howard Jones as head football mentor of U. S. C. Unless he turns loose some of his current assignments, we shall find that he also will have charge of the activities of the baseball and basketball coaches during their seasons. All indications were that he will take care of all three sports.

"I have to familiarize myself with some of the new talent coming up to the varsity and adjust our style of play to existing conditions," Barry said.

Coast conference teams begin practice Sept. 8.

Barry's position is not an enviable one. He lost a valuable assistant as line coach when Jeff Cravath accepted the position of head coach at the University of San Francisco. A number of Trojan players have been taken into the armed forces of the country, which adds up to another barrier for a new coach to hurdle.

* * *

"Putting one over" on professional football's biggest rival—the collegiate team—Paul Schissler, President of the Coast Professional League, has scheduled a game for Sept. 3 at Hollywood's Gilmore Stadium. This is a good three weeks ahead of the start of the collegiate season locally.

The game will feature a couple of pickup elevens, one of former collegiate stars, the other composed of players who appeared on last year's Hollywood Bear and L. A. Bulldog squads.

* * *

Sports Spurts—All six runs San Diego garnered last week in a ball game with Los Angeles, were accounted for by homers. That is, the four circle clouts hammered out, brought in an additional two runs by men already on base . . . The Ice Follies of 1942, produced by Fanchon, of Fanchon and Marco fame, will open at Hollywood's Pan Pacific Auditorium Sept. 4. It is now being rehearsed in San Francisco . . . The fastest bike racers in Hawaii will compete in the 15th annual National Amateur Bicycle Championships Aug. 23 and 24 at Pasadena. They are Francis McCabe and Henry Konn Jr., representing the Schubert Cycling Club of Honolulu. Another entrant in the meet will be Ruth Maxhimer, queen of Southern California's feminine bike racers. She is from North Hollywood.

A. S., 3d.

Brooklyn's Best —By Pap'

AP Features

Nancy Merki Captures Top Swim Honors

HIGH POINT, N. C., Aug. 18 (AP)—The photogenic glamour girls, the ones who had their pictures in all the papers until this meet started, took a back seat today and a little bit of a miss from up toward the end of the Oregon trail started home with highest individual honors of the A. A. U. national women's swimming championship.

Nancy Merki of Portland, Ore., just 14 years old, scored 13 points, concluded with a new American record of 11m. 16s. for the 800-meter freestyle. Next, in a tie at 10 points, were Betty Bemis of Indianapolis, Ind., and Helen Crlenkovich of San Francisco, diving specialist.

Almost as unexpected was the way the Riviera Club of Indianapolis, unheralded and omitted from pre-meet gossip, clinched the team trophy with 43 points. Portland had 31 and the Women's Swimming Association of New York City 29.

During the three-day competition, Miss Merki also broke a national meet record and swam the 1,500-meter event in 22:12.2.

Four other old times were bettered before the final event yesterday. Miss Bemis swam the 400 meters in 5:23.7, and Patty Aspinall, her teammate, went the 200-meter breaststroke in 13:14.9. The Indianapolis team of Jean Fogle, Mary Ann Walter, Ann Hardin and Betty Bemis, swam the 800-meter relay in 10:30.7, and Gloria Callen of the New York City Association clocked the 100-meter backstroke in 1:17.5.

Final Standings

Riviera Club, Indianapolis, 43; Multnomah Club, Portland, Ore., 31; Women's Swimming Association, New York City, 29; Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., 10; Alexander House, Maui, Hawaii, 7; Women's Swimming Association, Worcester, Mass., 5; St. George Dragon Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3; Bath Club, Columbus, Ohio, 3; Ohio Women's Swimming Association, Cleveland, 3; Detroit A. C., 2; Lancaster, Pa., Swimming Association, 2; Goldsboro, N. C., Swimming Association, 2; Hopedale, Mass., 1; Margaret Reinhold, Columbus, Ohio, unattached, 1.

Post Office Clerk Features Public Parks Tennis Tourney

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—California and Minnesota, two pretty fair football states, found a new and unexpected rivalry today—tennis.

There was no assurance that the Minnesotans were going to duplicate anything California turns out in tennis but for one tournament the northern boys and girls looked like Mr. and Mrs. Tennis.

When the last point was played in the 19th national Public Parks and Playgrounds tennis championship on the Municipal Clay Courts here Sunday, Minnesota entrants had captured three of the titles and California took the other two. Players from 10 other states went home with more experience than they brought but no glory.

First Big Tourney

Winners of the two major titles in yesterday's finals were Willis Anderson, the Los Angeles post office clerk, in the men's singles, and a Minneapolis school girl playing in her first national championship, Muriel Magnuson, in the women's singles.

Victory made it the fifth straight year Anderson has left the tournament with a title. He won the singles in 1938 and was doubles cotitlist from 1937 through 1940.

Win Mixed Doubles

Anderson and the Burbank, Calif., girl Miss Magnuson beat for her crown, Shirley Postel, then teamed up to win the mixed doubles crown. On Saturday, two Minneapolis teams, Dr. W. F. Widen, and Ed Olsen, University of Minnesota singles champion, and Miss Magnuson and her school girl companion, Beverly Pawlak, won the men's and women's doubles, respectively.

Anderson in defeating Mike McLaney, New Orleans deputy sheriff, for the men's singles crown, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2, played what experts here said was the finest tennis ever seen in these parts. Aside from one double fault, Anderson never made a serious mistake and McLaney, famed for a beautiful drop shot, was able to make but a single point on it so fast did Anderson cover the net. Anderson was seeded second, McLaney third.

Fast and Steady

Miss Magnuson, fast and steady, defeated Miss Postel, 6-3, 6-4, shutting off a three-game rally in the last set in which she was at match points as many times only to see the Californian stop her. Miss Magnuson was seeded fourth, Miss Postel third.

In the mixed doubles, Anderson dominated the play as he and Miss Postel rushed through two sets, 6-1, 6-1, against Mr. and Mrs. Ward Parker, St. Louis.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Indianapolis Riviera Club scores 43 points to take team title in National A. A. U. women's swimming meet. Nancy Merki, 14-year-old Portland, Ore., star, turns in second American-record performance, winning 800-meter freestyle in 11:16.

Red Bank, N. J.—George B Schrafft, Newton, Mass., drives Chrissie IV to victory in National Sweepstakes speedboat race with 827 points to 794 for Meadowmere 3rd, owned and driven by Frank Ripp, Rockville Center, N. Y. Zalmon G. Simmons scores hollow victory in Gold Cup race as other entries fail to start. Three world records fall in two-day regatta.

Newport, R. I.—Don McNeill wins Newport Casino invitation tennis tourney for second year, beating Ted Schroeder, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, for first important victory of season.

Minneapolis — Willis Anderson, Los Angeles postoffice clerk, whips Mike McLaney, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2, in final of National Public parks tennis championships; Muriel Magnuson, Minenapolis, defeats Shirley Postel, Burbank, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, for women's title.

Lake Mohawk, N. J.—Edward Williams of Rutherford, N. J., entered from the Budd Lake Yacht Club, sailed his Del 4th to victory in the final of three races for the ninth annual North Atlantic Coast Snipe Class championship.

Vandalia, Ohio—Karl Maust, Columbus, Ohio, professional, breaks 20 straight to win 16-yard open championship, preliminary event to Grand American trapshoot.

Rochester, N. Y.—Sam Snead, shooting 73-67 on last two rounds, takes $5,000 Times Union open golf tournament with 72-hole total of 277, leading Ben Hogan by seven strokes.

Manchester, Mass. — Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, whips Helen Bernhard, 6—4, 6—3, in final of Essex Club invitation.

Hogan Is Still Top Winner On Pro Golf Tour

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., still leads the nation's golf pros both in 1941 money winnings and the Vardon Trophy race after his second-place finish in the $5,000 Times-Union open.

Hogan collected $750 for a season's $12,733, making this the 53rd consecutive tournament in which he placed in the money.

He shot 72-67—139 in yesterday's final for a 284 total.

Slammin' Sammy Snead, Hot Springs, Va., winner with 277, garnered $1,200 to bring his earnings to $8,911. National open king Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., finished third with 287, collecting $550 for a year's $8,166.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, disclosed the figures, and added the next stop for the pros will be in Detroit next Saturday and Sunday for the Ryder Cup team-Bobby Jones team match for the U. S. O. Fund.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 17

International League

Newark 6-7, Montreal 2-2.
Jersey City 3-4, Rochester 0-3.
Syracuse 4-1, Toronto 3-2.
Baltimore 3-2, Buffalo 1-0.

American Association

Louisville 4-5, Indianapolis 0-4.
Toledo 14-0, Columbus 3-8.
Minneapolis 6-1, St. Paul 2-2.
Kansas City 8-1, Milwaukee 7-5.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 1-3, San Francisco 0-2.
San Diego 9-4, Los Angeles 3-2.
Portland 4-9, Oakland 3-4.
Seattle 17-3, Hollywood 3-0.

Texas League

Shreveport 7-5, Houston 0-5 (second, 9-inning tie, darkness).
Tulsa 5-0, Fort Worth 0-1.
Oklahoma City 3-2, Dallas 1-14.
Beaumont 5, San Antonio 4.

Southern Association

Birmingham 9-5, Knoxville 1-2.
Little Rock 3-2, Atlanta 2-7.
Chattanooga 8-2, Memphis 3-3.
Nashville 10-2, New Orleans 8-3.

Eastern League

Wilkes Barre 6-1, Albany 4-6.
Williamsport 3-1, Springfield 2-0.
Hartford 3-7, Elmira 2-6.
Scranton 4-1, Binghamton 3-2.

Babe Hollingberry, Washington State football coach, is indeed a rarity among grid mentors. He never went to college.

National League Serves Dessert Course This Week

By the Associated Press

The National League serves the dessert course this week. Up to now, it's been a little of this and a little of that in Ford Frick's fiesta, and some of the boys got a ham sandwich and some came up with a juicy steak. The Brooklyn Dodgers found a choice tidbit yesterday in the Boston Braves and are resting, at the moment, at the head of the table by a half game. The St. Louis Cardinals picked a tough order of beef in the Pittsburgh Pirates and sank out of first place with a double-header split.

But beginning today, the table's cleared again and the pennant pie is trotted out to be cut up. The Cardinals lead the eastern charge of the western invaders for the last time this year. And by a week from tomorrow, when the new Gashouse Gang and the re-built Dodgers wind up a four-game series, you'll probably have a fair-to-middlin' idea just who is going to have the pleasure of being offered up to the New York Yankees in the World Series.

Yankee Margin

This is an event which the National League winner probably won't look forward to with wholehearted hilarity. As usual the Yanks are going to have their American League duties done up early and will have plenty of time to rest up and prepare a proper greeting for the fellows from the senior circuit. The Bronx dandies moved down Connie Mack's Athletics yesterday, 2-1, and 4-3, to push their league lead up to 17 games, with only 35 to go. It's all downhill now, especially since Cleveland has dropped out of second place.

But over in the other boys' back yard, they're doing it the hard way, as usual. The Cards move in for six games with the soft touches in Boston and Philadelphia as warm-up work for the start of the Dodger series next Sunday. The Brooklyns, meanwhile, entertain the Pirates and the Chicago Cubs and it's "every man for theirself."

Of the most recent activities, topped off by yesterday's proceedings, the whole business appears to rest on the right-hand elbowing equipment of Kirby Higbe and Whit Wyatt so far as Brooklyn is concerned, while the Cards have to do their riding on the left wing of Ernie White and the right arm of Mort Cooper.

Brooklyn's front-line flingers performed yesterday. First Higbe served up a five-hitter to take the Braves, 5-1. Then Wyatt went out there and for 8⅓ innings he had the first perfect game in nearly 20 years. But, with one gone in the ninth, Phil Masi, a fearful batsman with an average currently soaring in the .230's, poked a pitch over second base for a single. Wyatt wound up with that one-hitter for a 3-0 whitewash job.

The Cards, meanwhile, sailed into Pittsburgh in the first game as though they owned the Bucs. Sparked by a four-run first-inning rally, they coasted to a 7-1 decision behind Mort Cooper's seven-hit throwing. In the nightcap, the Pirates piled up an 8-2 edge, largely through a six-run second-inning party. Long Lon Warneke was belted out of the box for the third straight time.

The Phillies drew 6,587 to Shibe Park—their biggest crowd since June 6—to watch the local boys beat Bill Terry's humpty-dumpty Giants twice, 6-2 and 8-2.

Reds Score

The Cincinnati Reds ran their winning streak to six games in the opener of their twin bill with the Cubs by clicking for a 6-3 victory behind Bucky Walters' steady tossing. But in the nightcap Charley Root finally won the 199th game of his career by taking a 4-2 decision.

Cleveland's collapsible Indians lost two games to the charging Chicago White Sox and sank into a third-place deadlock with Boston's Red Sox. Bobby Feller dropped his fourth straight decision as he was outpitched by Ted Lyons in the opener for an 8-2 setback, his tenth of the year. Moose Solters scratched a hit with the bags loaded in the tenth inning of the nightcap for a 4-3 win which boosted the Sox into second place.

Buck Newsom and George Caster exchanged grade-A pitching performances in St. Louis. Buck hurled the Tigers to an 8-1 win over the Browns in the opener with a five-hit job. Caster came along then and tossed a three-hitter for a 6-1 victory in the afterpiece.

Sid Hudson stopped the Boston Red Sox with five hits to pitch the Washington Senators to a 6-2 victory.

Unseeded Girl From Far West Wins at Essex

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Unseeded Margaret Osborne of San Francisco won her first major tennis title in four years of trying Saturday by defeating fourth-seeded Helen Bernhard, of New York, 6-4, 6-3 in the finals of the 17th Essex women's invitation tournament.

The victory culminated a week of upsets in which the coast player herself eliminated four top-notchers—Valerie Scott, of England, top-seeded foreign entry, Helen Jacobs, four-times national champion, third-seeded Dorothy May Bundy, of Santa Monica, Calif., and fifth-ranking Mary Arnold, of Los Angeles.

Miss Bernhard, Cornell junior, reached the finals herself by the biggest upset in the tournament when she knocked out favored Pauline Betz, Rollins College co-ed Friday.

Bills to Authorize Requisition Of Yachts for C. G. Introduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Companion bills to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to requisition or purchase motor boats, yachts and other craft owned by citizens of the United States for use by the Coast Guard in the performance of its maritime police functions, have been introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives. S. 1827, introduced in the Senate, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, while H. R. 5509, a similar bill in Congress, was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The introduction of the two bills places greater stress on the part that American yachtsmen are playing in the national defense picture. Through the Coast Guard Auxiliary and the Coast Guard Reserve, thousands of yachtsmen have volunteered their services and that of their boats in maritime patrol duties this season. Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, recently issued a call for enough volunteer recreational craft of suitable type to form a constant patrol of 270 boats in various harbors throughout the country. Due to the fact that most of the boats are loaned, without compensation to the owners, for only short periods of time, several thousand craft were needed to form a backlog of replacements to maintain the constant patrol force.

Defense Patrol Duty

The United States Navy also has called upon the yachtsman for defense patrol duty. The First Naval District has requested the volunteer services of yachtsmen between the ages of 17 and 50 in the Naval Reserve for active duty in the manning of patrol vessels, primarily in defense of New England waters.

"Numerous small ships are being built or converted for patrol work along our coasts," Capt. H. G. Copeland, personnel officer of the First Naval District, of Boston, announced. "A large number of officers and men are needed to man these patrol vessels, and it is believed that our yachtsmen have the spirit and the knowledge of the sea which make them a valuable source of seagoing material for such duty in the Naval Reserve."

Technically trained men in ordnance, engineering, ship construction and radio are particularly needed in the First Naval District.

More Important Role

Always a source of helpful assistance to the Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service during peace time in reporting missing navigational aides, derelicts and other menaces to navigation, the yachtsman assumes a more important role in time of emergency through his knowledge of local waters.

William K. Anderson, of Detroit, chief commander of the United States Power Squadrons, organization of experienced motor boat owners and operators, recently pointed out that the thousands of civilian yachtsmen on purely voluntary patrols, or on cruises or fishing expeditions, leave few if any miles of the country's coastline unwatched.

"Yachtsmen, more than any others, because of their familiarity with the sections of the waters they cover, are able to immediately detect the slightest change in, or unusual activity along our coasts and harbors," Commander Anderson said.

Both Navy and Coast Guard officials, because of defense demands being made upon the yachtsman, are anxious to see the nation's recreational fleet unhampered in its operations and express the hope that the boats be maintained in commission for as long a period as possible this season. During 1917-18 the sport of boating proved the main source of experienced nautical personnel for the United States Naval Reserve.

Cowboy Rarin' to Ride Again

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 18 (AP)—Bar the gates, fellers, the Cowboy is rarin' to ride.

Jack Walton Crain, Texas University's steer-ridin' halfback who gives the football-loving Southwest thrills every time he skirts an end, has missed the draft and is anxious to take off his spurs and put on his cleats.

Down here, where folks talk as much football as anything else, they're making Dana Bible's Longhorns the team of the year—Stanford, Minnesota, and Duke notwithstanding.

Big Squad

It's a whale of a squad that will represent the South's largest university — four deep everywhere, sparked by Fullback Pete Layden, All-America candidate, and a dozen outstanding backs who may sear the turf before Thanksgiving.

And the Cowboy—one of the greatest climax runners ever developed in the South—is warning the press box crew to oil up the adding machines. He's ready to travel.

In 1937, kindly Dana Zenophon Bible came back to Texas from Nebraska as one of the nation's highest-paid coaches — $15,000 a year for 10 years.

Won Two Games

Accustomed to winning as director of those Cornhusker teams in the Big Six, he must have blushed in private a score of times as his Longnorns, weak on material, won only two conference games in two years.

Bible was patient, was building for the future slowly but soundly.

Then one hot day in 1938 came the Cowboy from Nocona, Texas, boot capital of the world, announcing he'd like to play a little football and sell cowpuncher boots for expenses.

Longhorn fans, thirsting for victory or something resembling it, went wild as the tow-headed 165-pound halfback whirled through the opposition as a sophomore for eight touchdowns, averaging 51 yards a jaunt.

Little Protection

Players and fans alike never saw anything quite like it. With mediocre protection and blocking, he somehow would wiggle through center or around an end and once in the secondary it seemed that nothing could stop him.

Last year, injured much of the season, he managed to pick up four yards every time he carried the ball, tied for national leadership in intercepted passes, became one of the best field generals in the Southwest.

Now he's ready for the leaves to fall. He went to summer school "cause September would come quicker." When he plays golf for exercise he's thinking football.

The Cowboy's rarin' to ride.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	72	40	.643	
St. Louis	72	41	.637	
Pittsburgh	60	49	.550	10½
Cincinnati	60	49	.550	10½
New York	54	55	.495	16½
Chicago	49	65	.430	24
Boston	46	66	.411	26
Philadelphia	31	79	.282	40

Results Aug. 16

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
New York 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 4, St Louis 2.

Results Aug. 17

Brooklyn 5, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 3, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 6, New York 2.
Philadelphia 18, New York 2.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 3.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 2.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	86	52	.623
San Diego	77	59	.566
Seattle	77	59	.566
Hollywood	66	68	.493
Los Angeles	60	73	.451
Oakland	60	76	.441
San Francisco	60	77	.438
Portland	57	79	.419

Nashville sold five players to the Cubs and Dodgers within a week's time.

A. A. U. Aquatic Star

International

Featured National Swimming Meet

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Nancy Merki, 14-year-old Portland, Ore., girl, is shown here as she received a medal from Curtis Smithdeal, meet official, after she had set a new United States record for the 1,500-meter event at the national A. A. U. women's swimming championships.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Atlanta	86	45	.656
Nashville	67	56	.545
New Orleans	67	63	.515
Chattanooga	65	62	.512
Birmingham	61	66	.480
Memphis	55	72	.433
Little Rock	53	70	.431
Knoxville	53	73	.421

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	84	46	.646
Montreal	79	53	.598
Buffalo	74	57	.565
Rochester	68	62	.523
Jersey City	63	61	.508
Syracuse	61	70	.466
Baltimore	44	80	.355
Toronto	44	88	.333

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	80	39	.672	
Chicago	62	55	.530	17
Boston	60	55	.522	18
Cleveland	59	54	.522	18
Detroit	53	63	.457	25½
Philadelphia	51	63	.447	26½
St. Louis	47	65	.420	29½
Washington	47	65	.420	29½

Results Aug. 16

Boston 8, Washington 6.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 4.

Results Aug. 17

Washington 6, Boston 2.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 8, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 6, Detroit 1.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3 (10 inns.)

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	75	43	.636
Williamsport	72	44	.621
Elmira	67	53	.558
Scranton	58	61	.487
Binghamton	56	61	.479
Albany	53	66	.445
Springfield	46	70	.397
Hartford	43	72	.374

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Standings of the Interstate League including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harrisburg	68	38	.642
Hagerstown	66	38	.635
Reading	60	46	.566
Trenton	53	51	.510
Wilmington	55	54	.505
Allentown	45	63	.417
Bridgeport	39	66	.371
Lancaster	39	69	.361

Texas League

DALLAS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Houston	90	34	.726
Tulsa	70	58	.648
Dallas	67	62	.519
Shreveport	66	62	.516
Fort Worth	61	68	.473
Oklahoma City	57	74	.435
Beaumont	52	77	.403
San Antonio	52	80	.394

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	77	48	.616
Louisville	71	56	.559
Kansas City	70	56	.556
Minneapolis	69	56	.552
Toledo	67	62	.519
Indianapolis	58	71	.450
St. Paul	54	73	.425
Milwaukee	42	86	.328

Where To Dine

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PRICES?—RIGHT
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 119,600
1941 volume to date 88,024,959
1940 volume to date 135,525,162

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Further recovery tendencies appeared in today's stock market as rails, steels and aircrafts returned to moderate popularity.

Prices were best in the forenoon. Gains ranging from fractions to a point or so were pared later and dealings, relatively fast for a brief interval, reverted to sluggishness near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Come-back propensities were attributed mainly to the belief the list, which had been up slightly only twice on average since July 28, might have been oversold. Taxes and Government controls persisted as handicaps, brokers said, as did unfavorable German-Russian war news and Far Eastern tension.

Among stocks attracting bids were Santa Fe, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Anaconda and Kennecott.

Forward leaners in the curb included Bell Aircraft, Brewster, Aero, Creole Petroleum, Humble Oil, N. J. Zinc, Pennroad and Republic Aviation.

Bond Prices Steady

Prices ranged from steady to a little higher in the bond market today.

In the corporate sector much of the activity was concentrated in the rail department, especially secondaries and reorganization loans but turnover, on the whole, was lazy.

U. S. governments managed to show some progress in over-the-counter trade but were neglected in listed dealings, where a few declines marked individual issues recently inactive in board trading.

Making a little headway in the corporation sector were St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Commercial Mackay incomes, North Western 4¾s of '49, New York Central 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," 'Frisco 4½s of '78 and Southern Railway 4s.

Off a shade, or unchanged, were such issues as Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s, Pere Marquette 5s, Western Maryland 4s, Western Union 5s, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, Santa Fe 4s, and International Mercantile Marine 6s. Hoe & Co. first mortgages dipped nearly 2 on light deals and Louisville Gas 3½s were 3 lower on minor activity.

Canada 4s sold a little lower in the foreign list.

German issues were up fractionally and a few Italian and Japanese bonds sold at better figures.

Late in the day a number of relatively inactive foreign and second-grade rail loans came into the market, most of them bringing prices a point or more above levels of previous sales.

Among those which sold higher were Oriental Development 5½s and 6s, Poland 4½s of '68, Rio Grande & Western First 4s of '39 and Panama Stamped 3¼s.

Use of Petroleum Products Expected To Set a New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Because of expanding defense requirements, consumption of petroleum products in the United States is expected to be the highest in history for the full year 1941, and approximately 11.31 per cent above 1940, "The Lamp," a publication of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), said.

The estimate it was added, "disregards for the moment any transportation limitations," although transfer of United States tankers to "aid to Britain" service is threatening to bring delivery snarls.

"Nobody is sure how much transportation capacity will go to Great Britain and our own Navy, but if it were necessary to estimate now, most oil men think consumption in the Atlantic Seaboard area will be 11.91 per cent above last year, and in the Western Hemisphere up 10.38 per cent.

"In the June Lamp hope was expressed that compulsory rationing might be avoided if further withdrawals from the reduced tanker fleet left to supply the East coast were neither too numerous nor too rapid," the publication added.

"Since then there have been indications that more tankers will be called from the Western Hemisphere fleet to help deliver oil to Great Britain. At the present writing it appears likely that some form of rationing under Government sponsorship will have to be resorted to until the industry's long-range program to replace the commandeered tankers begins to take effect."

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Fair activity among industrials gave a firm tone to the closing of the market today.

Gilt-edged issues, well supported from the opening, retained their gains.

Home rails again were leaders on the upturn, while brewery, tobacco, shipping, and store issues also advanced. Oils were steady. Foreign bonds generally were inactive.

Averages of industrial and rail stocks have gained slightly in the last 10 days. The general movement, however, has been irregular.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	A'g 16
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	48½	48½	48½	A'g 14
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	4	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	19	40¾	40	40¾	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19½	19½	19½	− ¼
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	161¼	160	160½	− ½
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	4	29	28¾	28¾	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	19½	19½	19½	A'g 15
1⅜	¼	Am Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	42	42	42	
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 16
3	1	Am Cable & R	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	5	82	82	82	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	11	31½	31	31½	+1¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	74¾	74½	74½	+1¼
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	4	20⅜	20⅜	20½	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅜	109¾	A'g 14
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅜	Am Comm Al	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	A'g 16
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	6	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 15
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	36	36	36	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 15
33¼	27	Am H & Lp pf (3)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅜
17⅛	11½	Am Ice	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 15
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ¼
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	A'g 12
17½	10¾	Am Locomotive	16	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	4	89	89	89	A'g 15
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	32½	32½	32½	
30	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	4	28½	28½	28½	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S.30g	26	6⅝	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	9	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ½
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 15
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	12	41⅞	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	+ ½
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19	19	19	A'g 15
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	47	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	70	70	70	− ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 15
29¼	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	9	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
114¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115	114¾	115	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	20	4⅝	4½	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 12
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	75	75	75	+ ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	9	6	6	6	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	29	28⅜	28	28½	+ ⅝
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 16
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	− ⅝
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	2	29	29	29	− ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	A'g 16
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
10¼	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	13	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	−1
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
35⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	13	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅝
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	63¾	63	63	− ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	25	26	25⅛	25⅝	+1⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅜
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	39½	38	39½	A'g 16
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	3	22	22	22	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	A'g 15
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 16
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	13	3⅜	3½	3½	
B							
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	A'g 14
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 15
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅝
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	11	10	10	10	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	15	21⅝	20¼	20¼	−1⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 13
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	8	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¾
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	4	14⅝	14½	14½	
57	51½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	50	50	50	−2
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	A'g 13
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	26	69	67⅞	68¾	+1
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	122⅝	122½	122⅝	
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 16
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	22½	22¼	22½	A'g 15
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	18¼	17¾	18	+ ½
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	−1
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	16	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ¼
39⅞	30	Bower Roll B(3)	5	31	31	31	− ½
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	− ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 13
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	32	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 15
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	12	10⅛	10	10	A'g 15
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 16
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19¼	19	19	− ½
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	A'g 16
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 15
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅜
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	
C							
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	21	21	21	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 16
7¼	5½	Cal & Heela(½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	76	75¼	76	
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	48⅜	47½	48	+1
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	10	2⅜	2½	2½	A'g 15
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	A'g 15
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21½	21¼	21¼	
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 14
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 14
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	5⅛	5	5	
3	⅛	Chi Great West	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	7	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 14
⅛	⅛	O R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	19	57⅜	57⅛	57¼	+ ½
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
6½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	28	28	28	− ½
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅝
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36	36	36	A'g 16
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	A'g 14
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	14	13¾	13¾	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1¼
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	A'g 16
20	14	Col Fuel & I 3¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 13
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	−2
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	A'g 11
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	7	23⅜	23¼	23½	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	30	29⅜	29⅜	− ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	A'g 15
17⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	7	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Conde Nast(¾g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	17	38⅜	37¾	38¼	+ ¾
13⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12	12	12	A'g 13
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	25	17¾	17½	17½	− ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	10	2½	2½	2½	A'g 13
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28¼	28	28	A'g 8
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102	102	A'g 11
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	5	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
107	78	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	103½	103½	103½	−1½
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	2	37	36⅝	37	
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	349	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅝
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	3	24⅜	24	24	− ¼
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	A'g 16
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅛
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	50	50	50	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 13
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	6	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	A'g 14
27⅝	19⅜	Crown C&S(½g)	3	23	23	23	+ ½
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	42¼	42½	42½	A'g 7
15¾	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
47¼	35½	Crucible

Commerce and Finance • **Value of U. S. Foreign Trade Is Highest Since Year 1929-30** • Business and Industry

Placing of New Steel Orders About Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—"Placing of steel orders has been virtually stopped until the all-out priority order can be digested and its provisions more fully understood. In practically all cases orders are being refused and steelmakers are faced with the task of reclassifying orders under the new regulations," says the magazine Steel.

"This is a tremendous task under the best circumstances and until provisions of the order are understood clearly it cannot be undertaken effectively. Civilian users have been bombarding their usual supply sources with inquiries as to what can be done for them. In some cases mills refuse to enter orders even tentatively and in some instances suggest a waiting period of six to eight weeks before resubmitting the orders, on the theory that by that time the new plan will be working smoothly.

Prospects for Orders

"Further orders relating to distribution of residual steel after defense requirements are filled are expected as the original order provides that allocations or preference ratings applying to such excess shall be in accordance with such regulations as OPACS may determine.

"In view of previous priority rulings it is believed material now in process for nondefense work, on which delivery would be after Sept. 1, may be allowed to proceed and be delivered after the effective date of the order. A matter of concern to mills is the effect on rolling schedules if they are not allowed to combine several orders for a single rolling. Frequent roll changes would cut into output severely. Meanwhile production is proceeding without change until reports are made and schedules revised to conform.

"The program for an increase of 6,500,000 tons in blast furnace capacity is likely to go through as planned and ingot expansion of 5,000,000 tons is practically assured by additions, mainly at Homestead works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and at Pacific coast plants. Whether the plan for further increase of 10,000,000 tons in ingot production will be approved remains to be determined.

"A mandatory priority order for scrap is being formulated and is expected to be issued soon, to control flow of scrap from producer to consumer, fitting into the pig iron regulations as complementary raw materials. It will not affect price regulations by OPACS.

"Scrap shortage continues a threat, although some relief has been afforded by the recent revision of ceiling prices, notably by increased price on low phos grades for Pittsburgh delivery. This will aid electric furnace production.

Foundries Need Scrap

"Foundries continue to lack adequate supply of cast grades and interruption of production results in many cases. Efforts to stimulate movement of scrap from household and other sources have not yielded large return. Advertisement by an eastern Pennsylvania mill seeking to uncover available supplies attests the pressing need for material to continue operations. An unusual situation has arisen in the attitude of the Navy Department in its decision to entertain bids above the OPACS ceiling, on the ground it is required by law to accept the highest responsible bid.

"Most important event in the steel plate market is pending allocation of close to 1,000,000 tons for construction of a 1280-mile crude oil line from Texas to the Atlantic seaboard, to deliver 250,000 barrels per day. Only four mills are able to roll the 76-inch plates required for the 24-inch main line."

Production last week continued at 98 per cent. New England gained 3 points to 90 per cent and Detroit 5 points to 94 per cent. Chicago receded another half point to 100 per cent, Cincinnati 1½ points to 85½ per cent and Cleveland 3 points to 89½ per cent. The remaining seven districts were unchanged as follows: Pittsburgh, 100; Youngstown, Ohio, 98; Buffalo, 90½; Eastern Pennsylvania, 95½; Wheeling, 93; Birmingham, 90; St. Louis, 98.

Hawkes Calls Closed Shop Un-American

WASHINGTON (AP)—Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, termed the closed shop "un-American and monopolistic" today and called on labor leaders to eliminate it as an objective.

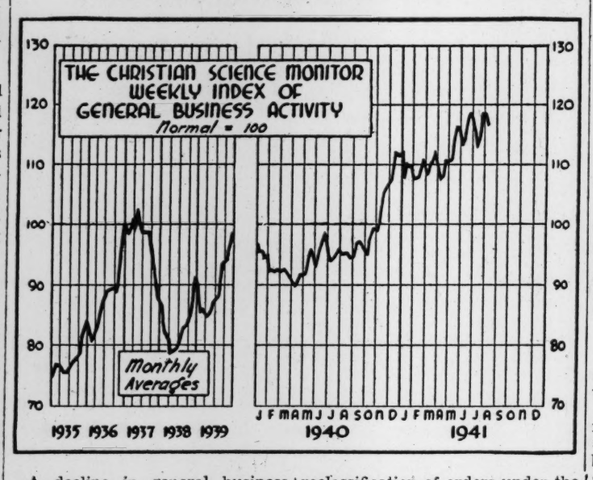
Mr. Hawkes declared in a statement that the right to work was equally sacred with the right to quit work or strike and that the closed shop was "an issue that has no place in our national defense industries and which seriously interferes with harmony and progress."

"The issue is whether or not men and women are to be free to seek work and continue their employment in safety and security under the laws of our country," the statement continued.

Brokerage Merger in Effect

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Two of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses operated today for the first time under their consolidated name, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane. The new firm, with offices in 91 cities, is composed of Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt and Fenner & Beane.

Monitor Index of Business Records Decline for Week



A decline in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index for the week ended Aug. 9. Dropping to 116.7 (prel.), the index compared with 118.5 for the week ended Aug. 2. A year ago the index registered 95.4.

The three components declined during the week. Both electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings countered the usual seasonal upturns, with carloadings dropping sharply to the lowest level since early May, with the exception of holiday dips. Bank debits outside New York City failed to show the customary first-of-the-month bulge.

Steel operations continued at 98 per cent of capacity, but new business virtually stopped, awaiting reclassification of orders under the priority ruling.

Automobile production was stepped up last week as manufacturers began initial output of new model cars. At current low levels, production is still more than double a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices continued their broad upturn with a gain of 0.4 per cent in the week ended Aug. 9, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index recorded.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 9 1941	Aug. 2 1941	Aug. 10 1940
Combined index	116.7	118.5	95.4
Bk debits outside NYC	123.1	124.6	94.8
Elec power production	112.1	113.6	101.8
Miscel carloadings	115.0	117.2	89.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market slid feebly further last week, with volume down again to the less-than-500,000-share level. Strength was visible only in a few specialties, with the leaders weak again; Bethlehem made a 1941 low.

This week's special victims of the defense program were the installment finance companies, Commercial Credit, Commercial Investment Trust and Household Finance, and the sugars didn't go so well on the sudden change in the sugar price situation. The Roosevelt-Churchill announcement stopped the markets for a few minutes, but then showed no perceptible price consequences, except perhaps for a slight decline in cotton futures which was about due anyway after recent prolonged strength. The market is girding itself for an unfavorable turn in the news from Russia, and also for an unfavorable turn from here on in corporate earnings.

In this respect the Chrysler statement made some impression, showing a 33 per cent fall in earnings for the first half below the same period of 1940, despite a tremendous increase in gross volume. The general expectation is that corporation earnings are currently going over a hump and by the end of the year will be visibly on the downgrade no matter what increase the business indices may show. Second-quarter earnings statements were hard to interpret, because of the varying ways in which corporations made tax adjustments. Explanations of tax reserves were frequently omitted, and some companies, after allowing in the first quarter only for current tax rates, went so far as to adjust during the second quarter for prospective tax increases and to dump the entire adjustment into the second quarter, artificially depressing the earnings results. By and large second quarter earnings statements would probably show, even if accurately adjusted for prospective tax increases, a shade better than the same period of 1940, but practically nobody here expects this kind of comparison to continue much longer.

Retail Sales Soar

The outstanding business news was the phenomenal upsurge in retail sales. The sudden silk shortage, plus the news about the price control bill—laughingly called the price inflation bill in Washington—seems to have touched off a retail buying surge which is beginning to approach the dimensions of the housewives' speculation of September, 1939. It has spread from silk to most "soft goods," while recent rapid softening of instalment credit terms, prior to last week's FRB order, contributed to a similarly sharp increas in the buying of so-called "durable" goods. Incidentally, the Reserve Board's new rules were a shade milder than expected. The 18-month time limit was about as expected but the down-payment requirements were considered small. However, they are expected to be tightened in coming months.

Latest retail sales figures show a nationwide increase of nearly 50 per cent over the same week of 1940, with some cities, like Boston, showing as much as a 60 per cent advance. Nothing like such a 12-months increase has ever been reported before, and it makes of particular interest the dilatory attitude of Congress toward the price-control bill. Hearings have been postponed to September 15 and are then expected to last into October, with the bill perhaps becoming law by November. Meantime OPACS continues its troublesome technique of waiting until particular prices get impelled upward by the emergency and then setting a ceiling below the going level, producing a nice mess of unfilled contracts to be cleared up at prices lower than called for. Sugar and burlap were last week's particular victims.

Despite the pinch in scrap supplies, steel producers are now planning another substantial increase in capacity, meantime, by scrap collection programs, hoping to make the public "scrap conscious." Old streetcar tracks are the latest hope of scrap relief, but will yield only round 250,000 tons (round 30,000,000 tons went into the open-hearth in the first half of this year). The new priority rules relieve the mills of the task of soothing customers for nondefense steel, as the mills now merely have to say. "We are now flatly prohibited from filling your order on time." They have simply stopped booking orders for 1942 delivery of civilian steel, as it is of no use; in fact contracts to deliver in 1942 have been on an implied "when, as, and if" basis for some time anyway.

Commodity Outlook

Cotton was weak on expectation that the President would veto any freezing of cotton and wheat stocks, now at fabulous levels. After duty-paid sugar had reached 3.70 cents, OPACS suddenly put on a ceiling of 3.50 cents and trading in the Number 3 contract has had to be suspended. Now comes the question of how much margin OPACS will allow the refiners. A price of 3.50 for raws plus 53 points for tax plus 110 points for refiners' spread less 2 per cent would make a refined price of 5.03 cents but refiners' wages and other costs have increased materially. The Commodity Exchange, Inc., is now faced with a hard problem, as one after another of its trading rings have been put out of operation. The Exchange was a money-maker for its members in its early days, and still has quite a cushion of cash and securities in its own name. A large part of its staff has been laid off, but the problem is whether to continue with a skeleton force in the hope that after the war futures trading will be resumed, or to liquidate.

Tin people say there was no need for an OPACS ceiling and that OPACS might have spent its time much more profitably elsewhere. Tin is not under priority and there is plenty on hand and no shipping shortage, for tin is much in demand as ballast with other cargoes. After an untimely run-up in September 1939 to 75 cents, tin has stayed quiet between 50 and 55 cents for nearly two years and Straits prices are still below New York prices, so that the principal effect of the ceiling will be to put tin futures out of business and to crimp the margin of tin brokers. The British, it is alleged, are not living up to their promise to raise production to 130 per cent, feeling they'd rather leave the tin in the ground and get their armaments from the United States on the cuff (by lease-lend).

Bond people here are wondering whether Marriner Eccles will do anything about cutting reserves. He can either use existing authority, to cut them about $1,000,000,000 by raising reserve requirements the final notch, or ask Congress for more authority. Either way imperils bond prices. The Treasury stopped such a move last January. Its interest now will be in inverse proportion to its success in raising funds independently of the bond market through defense bonds and tax anticipation bonds, which, incidentally, are selling up to expectations; and the Treasury's working balance, despite rising defense outlays, is still nearly $2,000,000,000.

U. S. Foreign Trade Heavy In Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the value of exports and imports in the nation's foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 reached the highest total recorded for any fiscal year since 1929-30.

The value of exports for the 1940-41 fiscal year totaled $4,050,000,000 and imports for the same period were $2,925,000,000. This included exports for the first six months of 1941 valued at $2,093,000,000 and imports totaling $1,594,000,000.

Decline in June

During June, however, foreign trade showed a decline in both volume and value.

The value of exports, including re-exports, dropped 12 per cent to $338,000,000 from $385,000,000 in both April and May. Imports declined 6 per cent to $280,000,000 from $297,000,000 in May.

For the first six months of 1941 the value of the nation's export trade showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the value of exports in the corresponding period of 1940.

At the same time, the department reported that exports of aeronautical products totalled $39,248,642 in June representing a decline of $27,034,198 from the all-time monthly high of $66,282,840 registered last April.

The exports of land and sea planes during June totaled 352 with an aggregate value of $23,815,020. This was a decrease of 41.5 per cent compared with May when 511 planes valued at $40,742,631 were exported. Except for February, 1941, these shipments, the department said, represented the lowest export total since November, 1940.

In its report, the department noted that the outstanding development in the export trade during recent months has been the increase in food shipments.

Large Meat Exports

During June, the department said, substantial exports of meats, dairy products, and eggs under the lease-lend plan were largely responsible for the increase in exports of manufactured foodstuffs to a value of $28,000,000, the highest monthly total since November, 1930.

The department noted also that wartime conditions continued to exert an adverse influence on foreign markets for many commodities, and said that exports of petroleum and products totaling $106,000,000 were the smallest for any half year period since the start of the war.

Increases in import trade during the first half of 1941, the department said, were concentrated particularly in foodstuffs and in crude and semi-manufactured products. Coffee, sugar, and cocoa were largely desponsible for lifting the value of foodstuffs imports from $261,000,000 in the last half of 1940 to $365,000,000 in the first six months of 1941.

Coffee imports during the first half of 1941 came to 1,500,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,021,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1940, and 1,034,000,000 pounds in the last half of 1940.

No Actual Rubber Shortage Is Seen

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., in an informal report to employees and stockholders said "there is no actual rubber shortage today."

Mr. Litchfield listed a variety of achievements by his company's research and production staffs and added they were making "a number of other items used in modern warfare, the details of which we are not permitted to discuss."

In his comment on rubber, he estimated that at least a six months normal supply was on hand and that imports exceeded current needs.

The rubber firm executive said that while tire production during the next six months probably would be at a reduced rate, it likely would be as large as the comparable period of 1940.

Among defense products of the rubber company, Mr. Litchfield said, was a plastic which "may be used in certain ways to replace aluminum."

He termed the increased production of synthetics, including rubber, one of the most important developments the industry has ever known.

Vanadium Now Under Full Priority Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — E. D. Stettinius Jr., defense director of priorities, has issued an order placing vanadium under full priority control.

Vanadium is used as an alloy in high strength test iron and steel forgings and for certain high speed and heavy-duty steels. The United States and Peru produce in about equal quantities 70 per cent of the world's supply.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price fixing has been extended to the lumber industry with the establishment of "ceiling" quotations on southern pine which officials estimated would save consumers $20,000,000 a year.

Announcing the action, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said that Douglas fir would soon be included.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A schedule of ceiling prices at the levels of August 15 quotations probably will be imposed on anthracite within the next two weeks unless operators agree not to raise prices further, defense officials said.

Railroads Ask Co-operation To Take Care of Peak Freight

NEW YORK, (AP)—Co-operation and teamwork of the public and shippers can contribute more toward solving the nation's transportation problems this fall than new freight cars and locomotives, railroad executives say.

In another month or two the movement of wheat, corn and other harvest products, coal for home furnaces and ore and coal for winter steel mill operations will swell the flood of freight to the year's peak. This seasonal burden will be added to the regular everyday task of moving raw materials to factories and finished goods to market.

Tempo Increasing

With the tempo of defense production speeding up day by day and the demand for goods in defense centers and farm areas expanding rapidly because of larger incomes, the railroad transportation system already is carrying its largest burden in more than a decade. In nearly every community longer, more frequent, more heavily laden freight trains give tangible evidence of the swelling movement of commodities.

Can the railroads, weakened by a decade of deficits or small earnings, carry their share of the added burden which will be thrust upon them in coming months, or will we see again the jammed freight yards, the muddled freight service of world war days?

Many have predicted that the railroad system would crack under the strain, some saying car shortages would cripple freight movement as early as last June, but the nation's freight still is rolling smoothly and service is better, more prompt, than during the depression. Moreover railroad executives say the fall peak will be handled with a minimum of disturbance.

"Keep 'em Rolling"

The answer, as railroad men see it, is co-operation and teamwork among shippers, railroads and the public. If it is used rightly, the equipment of the railroads will be adequate to carry the burden. Railroad men are bending every effort to impress shippers and the public with the importance of releasing freight cars promptly and in good condition for immediate use.

"Load 'em up and keep 'em rolling!"

"Don't waste your cars!"

"A car day saved is a car day made!"

These are the slogans which rail men hope will make shippers and consumers freight-car conscious. If they work, they can be more important to the movement of freight than thousands of new freight cars and hundreds of new locomotives.

Posters, pamphlets, blotters and local vigilance committees are being brought into play by railroad authorities in the drive to speed up loading and unloading of freight cars, and to assure that each car is loaded to its limit. They estimate that if all cars were released 24 hours sooner, it would add the equivalent of 100,000 freight cars to the nation's rolling stock.

If every car of this year's traffic carried one more ton of freight, the equivalent of 40,000 additional freight cars would be added to rail capacity, they assert. There is lots of room for improvement here since car-load traffic last year averaged only 37.7 tons per car compared with an average capacity of 50 tons.

Local committees, an idea developed within the last two months, are helping importantly in getting this message home to every factory and merchant. Composed of local shippers or representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, these committees contact directly executives of companies which are holding cars too long in loading or unloading.

These committees can approach executives of offending companies much more easily than can the railroads.

It's too early to say that this plan of local shippers' committees will solve the problem, but many railroad men think it is going a long way toward providing the answer.

The public can help, too, railroad authorities say. The drive to get consumers to order coal early has succeeded in causing some anticipation of requirements but coal shipments must increase still further in the immediate future if a shortage of coal is to be avoided this fall and winter, according to latest reports from rail authorities.

Flour Milling Trade Expects Bread Consumption Rise But No Shortage

CHICAGO (AP)—The American consumer may worry a bit about rising food prices and may have to eat a little less of some things, but the flour milling industry expects his bread diet to increase.

There is no immediate sign of any return of the famous "war" bread of 1917-18, milling trade experts agree.

The reason is simple: the United States alone has almost enough wheat to satisfy domestic needs for two years. With the available surplus here and that in Canada, there is almost enough on the North American continent to match normal pre-war world exports for two years.

Outlook Favorable

If the expected increase in consumption of flour in bread and other bakery products materializes, it will bring domestic use to the best level in a decade, milling trade statistics showed. Consumption of flour has been poor in recent years, holding at a per capita low of around 154 pounds, or slightly better than 3.5 bushels of wheat, compared with 176 pounds for most of the decade preceding 1929. Flour consumption for the Nation as a whole hit a modern low of about 99,000,000 barrels in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, but since has advanced steadily due principally to increased population, and last season was near 104,000,000 barrels.

Although bread prices have advanced recently in many localities as much as one cent a loaf, reflecting increased costs of ingredients and manufacture, milling interests contend bread, the universal food, is still cheap in comparison with other foods. National consumption is believed to have been stimulated by the enrichment of flour and bread with vitamins. Milling experts estimated that more than half of the flour now being sold in what they call the family market is enriched under newly developed processes. This is flour going into the home for baking purposes. An even greater percentage of bakery goods is vitamin enriched through use of higher vitamin content flour or yeast.

Army Use High

Increased consumer purchasing power, greater laboring activity, requiring more food energy, and expansion of the armed forces are important factors in stimulating bread consumption, millers said. They estimated average consumption of bread in armed forces was about 50 per cent greater than in civilian life.

During the World War, when Americans used substitute flours to make bread in order to send wheat abroad, domestic wheat production expanded sharply to meet the emergency. Now the foreign market for wheat is negligible because of the war, with Britain drawing on the cheaper Canadian wheat supply.

U. S. Cold Storage Stocks Top Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stocks of all major perishable commodities held in cold storage warehouses and meat-packing plants were larger August 1 than a year ago.

In reporting this the Agriculture Department said meat stocks totaled 761,289,000 pounds compared with 671,285,000 a year ago, and 566,998,000 for the August 1, (1936-40) five-year average.

Stocks of lard totaled 334,499,000 pounds compared with 303,208,000 and a five-year average of 168,137,000.

Stocks of creamery butter were reported at 178,526,000 pounds compared with 123,628,000 a year ago, and 137,838,000 for the five-year average.

Cheese stocks amounted to 167,736,000 pounds compared with 138,904,000 a year ago and 121,500,000 for the five-year average.

Stocks of eggs showed little change, totaling 12,219,000 cases, compared with 12,211,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 11,511,000.

Stocks of frozen poultry were slightly smaller than a year ago. They aggregated 81,132,000 pounds compared with 82,415,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 63,846,000.

Cold storage holding of all varieties of grozen fruit totaled 172,666,000 pounds compared with 150,965,000 a year ago and a five-year average of 127,566,000.

Brokers' Loans Off $4,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $328,000,000. The week ended Aug. 13, and the total represented a decrease of $4,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $270,000,000.

Shoe Production Sets July Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tanners Council of America estimated July shoe production was 45,500,000 pairs, largest July output on record and close to the greatest for any month. It compared with July, 1940, production of 34,012,000 pairs.

The council said reports on manufacturers' schedules indicated a continued high output for August, possibly exceeding July figures.

The report showed 286,996,000 pairs of shoe were made in the first seven months of 1941, compared with 230,271,000 in the corresponding period of 1940

Michigan's New Peach Makes Successful Debut

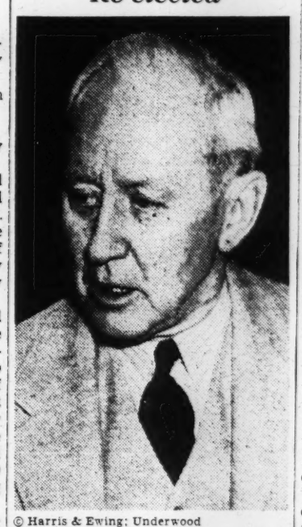
BENTON HARBOR, Mich. (AP)—The market debut of Michigan's new peach variety—the Redhaven—was a big success.

A half bushel of the Redhavens sold for $30 on the fruit market here Monday in the first commercial offering of the new peach.

While the big price paid for the Redhavens was credited to their originality, growers said the new product may have a great effect upon the early peach industry.

The Redhaven is a brilliant red even when unripe and is said to have excellent shipping qualities.

Re-elected



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David B. Robertson

Re-elected President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for his sixth term. Carl J. Goff was re-elected Assistant President.

Value of Factory Output Rises To Record High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The value of factory output rose to a new high record peak of 172.3 in June, from 165.2 in May and from 118.6 in June last year, as the result of the rise in prices as well as the increase in the quantity of goods produced, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. The value of factory output in June was far in excess of normal.

This is indicated by comparing the index of the value of factory output with the index of farm income, which is a measuring rod of normal for manufacturing. The latest estimate indicates that the index of farm income in 1941 will be 128.1, or 44.2 points below the index of the value of factory output in June. This is the greatest excess ever recorded.

Under normal conditions, the present excessive rate of manufacturing activity would foreshadow a period of curtailment in the not distant future as a corrective move. The prospect is, however, that such a recession will not occur this year in view of the abnormally large demand created by the armament program. It is probable that production will continue to run far above the normal rate during the remainder of 1941 and that the annual output this year will exceed normal by the largest amount on record.

At the same time, it is questionable whether expansion during the remainder of the year will continue at such a rapid rate as it has since the middle of 1940. Although the output of defense goods will continue to expand, it is probable that there will be some curtailment in the output of consumer goods.

Hard Going Predicted For Small Business

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men, said that while small businesses had found hard going in the past decade, "it will be even tougher in the years ahead."

In a review of business Heimann listed among reasons for his prediction increasing governmental rules and regulations and local, State and Federal taxes.

Handicapped

"The attempts to help the small business man have become either boomerangs or mere 'lip service,'" Mr. Heimann said, commenting: "It is no balm to the small business man to realize that his troubles come from an effort to save him."

"Big business finds it costly to comply with the many rules and regulations, but big business can have a staff to handle the multiplicity of detail," Mr. Heimann said. "Not so with the smaller business man. His volume of business does not permit him to engage many specialists. He worries through, as best he can, about the details of all these acts, and sometimes he has become discouraged.

"Then the threat of war comes along. We decide to get on a war basis. The spending of billions means volume placement. The small business man doesn't get many Government orders, not because the Government doesn't care to give them to him, but simply because there is haste and waste in an 'emergency' and he is overlooked.

Business Curtailed

"So the small business man, beset with priorities, sees his usual business curtailed. Non-defense items in which he usually deals are limited as to production. The rules and regulations he knows were intended to regulate and control his big brother in business have unfortunately enveloped him.

"This is not argument against the wisdom of defense. It is entirely designed to emphasize a sincere belief that unless in the months ahead smaller business organizations can find a way out, have apportioned to them a larger portion of defense contracts, the mortality among such organizations will be great."

Stocks in July Add $2 Billion in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The July rise in the stock market added about $2,000,000,000 to the value of shares listed in the New York Stock Exchange, the exchange's monthly compilation disclosed.

As of July 31 the 1,229 stock issues aggregating 1,463,496,170 shares had a total market value of $41,654,256,215. This compared with 1,232 issues aggregating 1,462,904,205 shares on June 30 with total market value of $39,607,836,569.

On July 31, 1940, there were 1,233 issues aggregating 1,435,818,425 shares with total market value of $39,991,865,997.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the August 23 Issue

CAN HITLER STOP? By Joseph C. Harsch
Further analysis of the Hitler doctrine that the difference between the democratic and totalitarian worlds will necessitate that one of the two must break asunder.

WAY DOWN SOUTH IN THE LAND OF LETTERS By John E. Drewry
How the Southland's vast output of literary products is contributing to the cultural wealth of the country.

UNCONQUERABLE CHUNGKING By Hugh Deane
"When it isn't raining water, it's raining bombs," is the simple proverb by which the people of this old Chinese city lighten their burden of travail.

TOWARD AN ANGLO-AMERICAN NEW ORDER By Tracy Hollingsworth Loy
On the probable shape of things to come after the war.

PIPELINES OF EMPIRE By Morris A. Hall
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Proposed Tax On Radio Time Sales Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Criticizing a House-approved tax on radio time sales, Chairman James L. Fly of the Communications Commission said that broadcasters believe it would be unfair to tax their advertising while exempting that of newspapers.

Appearing before the Senate Finance Committee for testimony on the $3,236,700,000 House revenue measure, Mr. Fly testified that the proposel tax would yield only $12,639,000, of which he said $7,815,000 would come from nine chain broadcasting companies.

The proposed tax would be 5 per cent on radio time sales from $100,000 to $500,000; 10 per cent on sales from $500,000 to $1,000,000 and 15 per cent on sales above $1,000,000.

Tax Seen Unfair

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Montana, a fianace committeeman, told Mr. Fly that "radio and newspaper advertising is highly competitive" and asked: "Under the Supreme Court ruling in the Louisiana case the constitutionality of taxing newspaper advertising is doubtful; isn't it the contention of the radio people that to tax them and exempt newspapers would be unfair?"

"That is the contention," Mr. Fly replied.

The proposed tax, Mr. Fly estimated, would cost the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Networks $2,000,000 each on the basis of last year's time sales.

"While that would not be destructive," he observed, "with the income in doubt and the burdens of public service on the increase, I think it sufficient to give us some pause."

In the case of smaller networks, he added, the tax might "conceivably result in impairment or abandonment of service at some smaller stations that are reached at some expense."

"I think it's a pretty dubious tax," he added.

Senator James Davis (R) of Pennsylvania asked Mr. Fly if he did not think the tax would "set a precedent for taxing newspaper advertising."

"It may very well, sir," Mr. Fly replied.

Taxing Losses

Harold A. Lafount of New York City, President of the National Independent Broadcasters, told the finance group that because the radio tax was levied without regard to profits it "would have the effect of taxing losses."

Maurice Lynch, Financial Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor which operates station WCFL, also protested the proposed tax, contending that it would depart from established policy of not taxing non-profit organizations and labor unions.

The tax would mean, he said, that the Chicago Federation would be forced to abandon plans for increasing its power from 10 to 50 kilowatts and would require a reduction in service and personnel.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Michigan) has proposed a 5 per cent manufacturers' sales tax to raise approximately $1,250,000,000 in new revenues, and asserted there was "substantial support" for the proposal within the Senate Finance Committee.

Declaring that about $400,000,000 in new excise levies in the House-approved $3,236,700,000 revenue bill involved "discrimination," Senator Vandenberg urged that a manufacturers' sales tax exempting food, clothing and medicine be substituted in their stead. This would increase prospective yields $850,000,000, he said.

Lot of Propaganda

"There has been a lot of propaganda spread around to the effect that a sales tax would hit the poor man hardest, but that isn't true," Senator Vandenberg told reporters.

He said studies indicated that only 20 per cent of the average wage earner's income would be affected, if food, clothing, medicine and services were not taxed.

He said Congress ought to establish four basic forms of taxation—individual income, corporation, sales and inheritance—simplifying the levies which applied to each.

Observing that the Finance Committee was almost certain to face a decision on the sales tax question, Chairman Walter George (D-Georgia) indicated that such a proposal would not have administration support. He added, however, that "several" Senators were strongly inclined to obtain additional revenue that way.

Senator George said the committee also would study a proposal of the United States Chamber of Commere to impose a "withholding" or pay roll tax. The Chamber said such a tax would raise $2,000,000,000, but Senator George said he doubted that sufficient revenue could be obtained to make the institution of such a levy worthwhile if "reasonable" credits were allowed to wage earners to pay for the necessities of life.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	125.60	30.20	18.36
Net change	.55	z—.35	—.05
Previous close	125.05	29.85	18.31
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s 56-46	113.7	113.7	113.7
3 3s 55-51	112.8	112.8	112.8
3 2⅞s 60-55	110.30	110.30	110.30
New York City Bonds			
3 3s 80	105½	105½	105½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	77	77	77
37 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63	62	63
28 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	60	60⅞	61
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101	101	101
11 Am T&T 5½s 43	101 3-32	101	101 3-32
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am T&T 3⅜s 61	109	109	109
86 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	110½	110¼	110½
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	107½	107½	107½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
32 AT&SF 4s 95	110⅝	110¼	110¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 A C Line 5s 45	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30½	29¾	29¾
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	63½	63½	63½
3 B&O 95 stA	33¾	33½	33¾
5 B&O 95 st C	38	37½	38
20 B&O 2000 st D	33¼	33	33¼
1 B&O 96 st F	33½	33½	33½
51 B&O cv 60 st	32	31½	31⅞
5 B&O 4s 48	61½	61½	61½
5 B&O SW 50 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	49	49
1 Bell TPa 5s 48B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	132¼	132¼	132¼
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
19 Bost&Me 4½s 70	34¼	34	34¼
2 Bost&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109	109	109
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¼	94¼	84¼
17 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	40	40½
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104½	104½	104½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Can Nat Ry 6½s 46	110	110	110
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	90¼	90¼	90¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	62¾	62¾	62½
8 Celanese 3s 55	100	100	100
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	4	4	4
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64	64	64
3 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¼	71¼	71¼
19 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18¾	18½	18¾
6 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
1 C&O 3½s 96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 CB&Q 5½s 49	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30¼	30¼	30¼
18 CMSP&Pac 4s 75	11¼	11	11
22 Chi&NW cv 4¾ 49	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19	19	19
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
14 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
13 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103	103	103
10 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4 Choc Olk&G 5s 52	21	21	21
1 CCC&St L 4½s 77	54	54	54
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80¼	80¼	80¼
10 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	85	85	85
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	75b¼	75¼	75¼
11 Col&So 4½s 80	23	22½	22⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
52 Coml Mack Inc 69	57	56	56½
9 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s	111	110¾	111¼
4 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	82	82	82
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106½	106½	106½
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8 Cuba . . R 5½s 42	19⅛	18¾	18¾
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 D&H rfg 4s 43	54½	54	54
14 D&R G 4½s 36	15½	15½	15½
60 D&R G 4s 36	15½	15¼	15¼
5 D&R G West 5s 55	2	2	2
14 D&R G West 5s 78	14⅞	14½	14⅞
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96½	96½	96½
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106	106	106
32 9 TenV&G cn 5s 56	100	100	100
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅝	30½	30½
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30⅜	30½
16 Erie 1st 4s 96	91	90¾	91
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56¾	56¾	56¾
5 Erie Gene 6s 57	117	117	117
32 Erie 4½s 2015	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94½	94¼	94¼
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105½	105½	105½
1 Gt Nor Rq 5½s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	99	99	99
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	91	91	91
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	90	90	90
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¼	81½	81½
9 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47½	47½	47½
1 Hockg V 4½s 99	132	132	132
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	98	98	98
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	42	42
6 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103½
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	42⅞	42¾	42⅞
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	43	43
19 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44¾	45
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	62	62	62
5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
29 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63a	46½	46⅜	46½
23 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42⅛	42	42⅛
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
20 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	37¼	37¼	37¼
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86½	86½	86½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	91¾	91¾	91¾
7 Int T&T 5s '55	43¾	43½	43¾
10 K C South 5s '50	72¼	72	72¼
4 K C Term 4s '60	109⅛	109	109
1 Kopers Co 3½s '61	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	68	68	68
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	79¾	79½	79½
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	96	96	96
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	49¾	49¾	49¾
8 Leh Val 4½s '2003 st	34	33¾	33¾
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31½	31¼	31½
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
8 Lou Gas&El 3½s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
2 Marion St Shov 6s 47	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
12 Mich Cen 3½s 52	96⅛	96	96
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
5 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28	28	28
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	23½	23½	23½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	23	23	23
1 Mo Pac-cv-5½s 49	1	1	1
15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27	26½	27
92 Mo Pac 5s 77	27¼	26¼	27
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28⅜	28¼	28¼
34 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	26½	26⅞
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	26¼	26¼	26¼
56 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
6 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55¼	55¼	55¼
11 MonWPaPubS 4½s 60	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	113	113	113
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	10067⅞	107
7 Mor & Essex 5s 41	42	41⅝	41⅝
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
14 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	105¼	104¾	104¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75½	75½	75½
7 N Orl Terms 4s 53	72¾	72¾	72¾
9 NOTex&M 5½s 54	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 NY&Harl 3½s 2000 rg	100½	100½	100½
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	59¾	60¼
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	55	55⅜
10 NYC cn 4s 98	59½	59	59¼
10 NYC cv 3¾s 52	58¼	58	58¼
1 NYC&HR 4s 42	100 25-32	100	25-32
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2 NY Chi&St L 6s 50	93½	93½	93½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62	61½	62
10 NY Ch&St L 4s 46	94	94	94
4 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62	62½
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
5 NYLE&WCoal 5½s 42	101	101	101
27 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28	27¾	28
35 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27⅛	26¾	27
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	25⅛	25⅛	25½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	15	25	25
5 NYNH&H	24	24	24
55 NYNH&H 3½s 54	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
5 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
12 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
22 Norf & W 4s 96	127⅜	127	127
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104	104	104
4 Nor Ohio 5s 45	56½	56½	56½
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64⅝	63⅞	64⅝
1 Nor Uac 5s 2047C	56¼	56¼	56¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71½	72¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42¼	42⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3¼s 64	111½	111½	111½
10 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	7	7
3 Ore Sh L gtd 5s 46 8g	114¼	114	114
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107	107	107
7 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	78	78	78
5 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110	110
9 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	56	56	56
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	97	97	97
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅛	107	107⅛
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110	110	110
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
12 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93	92½	93
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Pen RR 4s 48	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
7 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96⅜	96	96
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89	89	89
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	45¾	45	45¾
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	72¾	72½	72½
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	107	107	107
22 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 PCC & S L 4½s '42 B	102 15-32	102 15-32	102 15-32
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	100	100	100
7 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	62¼	62	62¼
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	85½	85½	85½
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	81	80⅞	81
3 Republic Steel 4½s'56	104½	104½	104½
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106¼	105⅞	106¼
41 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	47	46½	47
5 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	110	110	110
6 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7	7	7
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	93¼	93¼	93¼
43 St L S F 5s '50 B	14½	14¼	14½
92 St L S F 4½s '78	14½	14¼	14½
16 StLSF 4½sct'st	14	14	14
28 St L S F 4s '50 A	13¾	13½	13¾
11 St L SW 5s '52	38¼	36½	38¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	75½	75½	75½
3 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¾	95⅝	95¾
8 Sea AL aj 5s 49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15 Sea AL 4s 50 st	13⅝	13½	13⅝
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
12 So Pac 4½s 69	51¼	50¾	51¼
22 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¾	50¼	50½
26 So Pac 4½s 69	51	50¼	50¾
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64⅛	63½	64⅛
15 So Pac clt 4s 49	48¾	48½	48½
13 So Pac 3¾s 46	69¼	68¾	69¼
18 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51¾	52
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81½	81½
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	60¾	61½
4 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾h 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	102	102	102
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	66	66	66
25 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	65¾	65½	65½
5 Third Ave 4s 60	54	54	54
5 TorotonoH&Buf 4s 46	100	100	100
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112	112	112
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	98½	98½	98½
6 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106	105¾	105¾
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅛	88	88
3 Un Stockyards 4¼s 51	94½	94½	94½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
21 Utah P&L 5s 44	102¼	102	102¼
3 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	72½	72½	72½
19 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	66¾	66¾	66¾
92 Wabash 2d 5s 39	27½	26¼	27¼
8 Wabash 5s 80 D	18	17⅝	17⅝
19 Wabash s 76 B	18	17⅝	17⅝
46 Wabash 4½s 78 C	17¼	16¾	16¾
10 WabashTol&Chi 4s 41	61	61	61
1 Walwrth 6s 55	98½	98½	98½
6 Walwrth 4s 55	85	85	85
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	37	37	37
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅛	110⅛	110m
9 West Shore 4s 2361	51½	51⅛	51½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	103	103	103
1 Westn Md 4s 52	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	26	26	26
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25½	25½	25½
5 Western Un 5s 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Western Un 5s 60	85	84⅝	85
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84	84	84
12 Wheel Stl 3½s66	94¾	94½	94½
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65¼	65¼	65¼
7 Argentine 4½s 48	89	89	89
1 Belgium 6s 55	85	85	85
1 Bulgaria 7½s 68	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
10 Canada 4s 60	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
11 Colomb-3s 70	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
1 Czecho 0s 52	17½	17½	17½
4 Den 4½s 62 wd	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	10	10	10
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 GerGovt5½s 65 unst	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Ger Govt 7s 49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	17	17	17
2 Italy 7s 1951	21	21	21
1 Milan City 6½s 52	15½	15½	15½
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	72	72	72
5 Norway 4¼s 65 wd	45½	45½	45½
17 Orient Dev 6s 53	32	30	32
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	30½	30½	30½
37 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	55¼	54½	55¼
6 Peru 7s 59	6¾	6¾	6¾
12 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Poland 4½s 68 asd	7½	7½	7½
2 Queensld 7s 41	99	99	99
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅝	10½	10½
2 Rome 6½s 52	17	17	17
3 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	22	22	22
10 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	33½	33½	33½
3 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30⅝	30½	30⅝

Total today, 2,926,000; previous day, 1,751,200; week ago, 4,652,600; year ago, 1,934,550; two years ago, 4,786,275; Jan. 1 to date, 1,365,530,225; year ago, 989,444,075; two years ago, 1,027,892,450.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.37	2.59
Amerex Hold	13.50	15.00
Am Business Shrs	2.71	2.97
Axe Houghton Fd	10.51	11.30
Boston Fund	13.47	14.48
British Type Inv	.11	.21
Broad St Inv	20.82	22.51
Bullock Fund	12.13	13.30
Can Inv Fund	2.60	3.25
Century Shrs Tr	25.86	27.81
Chain St Inv	16.59	....
Chrisiana Sec	2555.00	2755.00
Commodity Corp	10.00	11.03
Consol Inv.Tr	26.75	29.25
Dividend Shrs	1.06	1.17
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	17.50	18.60
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.38	11.03
Equitable Inv Corp	24.37	26.20
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.25	19.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.49	16.67
Fund Investors Inc	15.35	16.82
Gen Capital	26.40	28.39
Gen Investors Tr	4.31	4.69
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.24	1.37
Inst. Sec: Bank Group	.89	.99
Incorp. Investors Tr	13.98	15.03
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 .... 31.24 S-1	....	25.06
B-2 .... 25.31 S-2	....	12.79
B-3 .... 15.89 S-3	....	9.83
B-4 .... 7.83 S-4	....	3.68
K-1 .... 15.80 K-2	....	14.66
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	31.30	31.30
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	75.80	75.80
Maryland Fund	2.90	3.80
Mass. Invest Tr	17.74	19.08
Mass. Inv 2nd Fd	8.41	9.04
Mutual Invest	8.58	9.38
Nation Wide Voting	1.05	1.17
New England Fund	10.78	11.62
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	12.08	12.92
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.10	5.00
Railway & Light Sec	6.75	8.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.16	3.54
Scudder S & C	78.79	80.39
Spencer Trask Fund	12.80	13.58
Stand Util Inc	.19	.22
State Street Invest	60.75	62.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.79
Wellington Fund	13.63	14.99
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.42	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.16	....
Diversified Tr C	3.20	....
Diversified Tr D	4.85	5.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.30	3.80
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.22	5.00
Nation Wide Sec	3.26	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.93	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.37	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.32	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.89	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.08	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.375	...
UE Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.50	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	13.375	14.875
Schoellkopt-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of NY (14)	336	343
Bankers Trust (2)	54¼	56¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	68¼	73¼
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	30½	32½
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	46	48
Commercial (8)	178	184
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	42½	43½
Empire Trust (3)	45¾	48¾
First National (100)	1465	1505
Guaranty Trust (12)	285	290
Irving Trust (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38¾	40¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	27¼	28¾
New York Trust (5)	98½	101½
Public (1½)	29¾	31¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	3	4

aAlso extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	—
First National (2)	45¼	47¼
Merchants aNtional (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	‡400	—
National Rockland (2)	67	72
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	240
Second National (4)	138	148
†State Street Trust (8)	303	318
United States Trust (.80)	11¼	13¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37¼	39¼
Continental Illinois (4)	88½	91½

Auto Outlook Uncertain For '42 Model Year

DETROIT (AP)—Public demand for 1942 model automobiles still is a somewhat uncertain factor in the motorcar industry's plans as a limited number of car makers start their new models down the assembly lines.

Because Ford has continued to make 1941 models and there has been comparatively little reduction in truck output, the August volume of assemblies may aggregate considerably more than the approximately 89,800 that were turned out by the United States and Canadian factories in the same month of 1940.

Outlook Clouded

There probably never has been a period of more conflicting conjecture in the automobile industry's history, however, than that prevailing right now regarding volume of car production and consumer demand during the coming year. The production managers generally are agreed that whatever the curtailment percentages decided upon in Washington, they will be subject to change at any time during the new model year.

Most of the sales chiefs concede that the more than 4,350,000 passenger cars purchased in the United States during the 1941 model year provided for the normal market of that period and borrowed some from the year ahead. They are not agreed as to the approximate amount of the borrowing, and many of them maintain that considerable stimulus to new car demand properly may be looked for as a result of uncertainty regarding the degree of production curtailment. They point out also that all the curtailment discussions thus far seemingly have centered only around the 1942 model year; it is more than likely, they explain, that the 1943 model year may be even harder hit than the current period.

That is the view of authorities convinced that a heavy demand for new cars may be maintained through the 1942 model period. Other sources assert the rate of retail buying in the final months of the 1941 model year was so abnormally swollen that it was bound to exhaust itself shortly. These quarters, supporting the theory that a natural shrinkage in demand is to be expected in the months ahead point out that most of the vehicles purchased in last year's near-record market must be paid for out of earnings in the coming year.

Dealers Hold Meetings

Plymouth division of Chrysler Corporation have held dealers' meetings in Detroit and other large centers. Because the car industry has taken on the defense task as its No. 1 job, the meetings were devoted largely to reviews of the Plymouth part in the armament production undertaking. The 1942 model motorcars were shown and described privately, with emphasis on the fact that there will not be as many passenger vehicles available during the new model year.

Along with all the other problems incident to the uncertainty about production volume and consumer demand, the industry has yet another hurdle ahead—selling the fact that the 1942 models are better than last year's vehicles. The manufacturers admit that some dealers expanded their 1941 model sales by trading on apprehension concerning the new models.

Some of the producers who used aluminum pistons last year have replaced them with cast iron; they have utilized stainless steels and certain other materials to retain the bright trim that featured 1941 cars.

Insofar as the car makers now have advanced, however, they have had to make no changes that in any way affect the sturdiness of the new models and they have been able to add much in the way of roominess, eye-appeal, and riding comfort. A wider adaptation of the automatic transmission also will be a noteworthy feature of the 1942 vehicles.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130	134
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	29¼
American Equit (1)	21	22½
American Ins Nwk (½a)	13¼	14¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	46	48
American Reserve (1e)	12¾	14¼
American Surety (2½)	49¾	51¾
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	625	643
Carolina (1.30a)	29½	31
City of New York (1.30)	23½	25
Connecticut General Life (.80)	26¼	27¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31½	33½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	129¼	134
Fireman's Nwk (.40)	9½	10¾
Frank Fire (1a)	31	33
General Reinsurance (½g)	41¾	43¼
Georgia Home (1a)	24¼	26¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43½	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	10¾	12¼
Globe & Rutgers	9	11
Great American Insurance (1a)	28¾	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	90½	93½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Homestead (1)	18¼	19¾
Knickerbocker (½)	9¼	10¼
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	3⅜	4⅜
Mass Bond (3½)	63¼	66¾
National Fire (2)	65	67
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Amsterdam Cas (.90)	19	20½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	16	17½
North River (1)	26	27½
Northeast Insurance	5½	6½
Phcenix (2a)	91½	95½
Prov Wash (1a)	36	38
Republic Ins Texas (1.20)	27	28½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Rhode Island Insurance	3	5
St Paul Fire (8)	255	265
Springfield (4½a)	130	133
Standard Accident	53	56
Sun Life (15)	200	240
Travelers (16)	411	421
U S Fidelity & G (1)	24¼	25½
U S Fire (2)	51¾	53¾
Westchester (1.20a)	36½	38½

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

Canadian Gold Receipts

OTTAWA (CP)—Gold receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint in the first seven months this year were higher "than in any similar period in history," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The bureau said receipts totalled 2,983,063 fine ounces, a 4.8 per cent increase over the 2,846,000 received in the same period last year.

Express by Air Sets New High Record

By the Associated Press

New York

The Nation's air lines carried more express in the first half of 1941 than in any other six months' period in history, the air express division of Railway Express Agency announced.

Shipments totaled 618,989, up 28 per cent from the first half of 1940, and poundage jumped 47 per cent to 4,620,077—a total of 1,310 tons.

Increase of 3 P. C. In Manufacturing Workers' Earnings

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 3.1 per cent increase in weekly earnings of employees in manufacturing industries during the month ended June 15 was reported by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

At the same time Miss Perkins reported a rise of six-tenths of one per cent in the cost of living in the 30 days ended July 15.

Overtime work, she said, played a big part in boosting the weekly wages to an average of $31.84, although wage increases brought average hourly earnings up 1.8 per cent over May to 73.8 cents. The weekly earnings represented a 23.3 per cent advance since June, 1940.

The cost of living reached 105.2 per cent of the 1935-1939 average in mid-July, and, the Labor Department said, was "almost seven per cent higher than when war broke out in Europe."

Retail food costs went up eight-tenths of one per cent, Miss Perkins reported, adding that "the upward trend has continued." The food price index averaged 9.5 per cent above figures for a year ago.

Housefurnishings increased 1.8 per cent; clothing costs went up "almost one per cent," and rents averaged three-tenths of one per cent higher in 15 cities.

Commodity Futures

Grains
At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. wheat—				
Chicago	1.11⅝	1.10⅞	1.11	1.11½
Minneapolis	1.07⅛	1.06⅛	1.06¼	1.07⅛
Kansas City	1.06⅛	1.05⅛	1.05⅜	1.05⅝
Winnipeg, Oct.	.76	.75	.75	.76
Dec. wheat—				
Chicago	1.15¾	1.14¾	1.14⅞	1.15
Minneapolis	1.10	1.09⅛	1.09⅜	1.10
Kansas City	1.08⅜	1.07½	1.07⅞	1.07⅞
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.18¾	1.17⅞	1.18¼	1.18½
Minneapolis	1.13⅜	1.12⅞	1.13	1.13½
Kansas City	1.10¾	1.10¼	1.10½	1.10½
Winnipeg	.81⅞⅞	.	.80⅞	.81⅞
Sept. Corn:				
Chicago	.77¼	.77	.77½	.77½
Kansas City	....	....	.69¾	.70¼
December Corn:				
Chicago	.80⅞	.80½	.80½	.80⅞
Kansas City	....	....	.74¼	.75
Sept. Oats:				
Chicago (new)	.41⅞	.41⅝	.41⅝	.41⅝
Minneapolis	.37¼	.37	.37¼	.37
Winnipeg, Oct.	.44¼	.43⅜	.43¾	.43¾
Rye, Chicago:				
Sept. (new)	.67½	.67¼	.67¼	.67¾
December	.71½	.70⅞	.71	.71¼
May	.75⅞	.75¼	.75⅜	.75½

Soybeans
At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct old	1.45½	1.46¼	1.45	1.45⅝	1.45¼
new	1.45⅛	1.45⅛	1.44¾	1.45⅛	1.45¼
Dec	1.46⅝	1.47½	1.45⅞	1.46⅞	1.46½
May	1.49¾	1.51⅜	1.49⅝	1.50¼	1.50

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	9.80	9.85	9.77	9.82	9.77
Oct	10.00	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.92
Dec	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.15	10.12

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.5
December	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	92.8
March				91.5b	91.5
Tops					
October	124.8	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.5
December	121.4	1214	121.4	121.4	120.5
March	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	118.2

bBid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	16.11	16.11	16.04	16.07	16.09
Dec.	16.30	16.30	16.21	16.28	16.27
Jan.	16.27	16.29	16.22	16.26	16.27
March	16.38	16.41	16.33	16.38	16.37
May	16.38	16.41	16.33	16.37	16.39
July	16.34	16.34	16.30	16.30	16.33

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Fri. Close
September	14.38	14.43	14.38	14.32	14.44
December	....	....	....	14.40b	14.48

b—Bid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	7.36	7.45	7.36	7.45	7.39
December	7.48	7.59	7.48	7.59	7.47

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	....	....	....	11.70b	11.68
December	11.63	11.63	11.63	11.63	11.60

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wed May No. 4	1.76	1.78½	1.76	1.78	1.72½

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.11

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.10	35.15	34.90	35.05	35.15
*December	35.00	35.10	34.95	35.05	35.20

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	29.50	29.65	29.45	29.60	29.40
†November	29.50	29.65	29.50	29.60	29.45

*S. s. †S. p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Resumes Coke Oven Operations

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp., anonunced it planned to resume operation of all 90 of its Duluth coke ovens where about half have been working. Rehabilitation of the currently unused half of the unit, consisting of 12¾ ton ovens, has been started and should be completed by Sept. 10, the announcement said. The full unit will turn out nearly 35,000 tons of coke a month, the surplus to go to Chicago for use by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., another U. S. Steel subsidiary.

Jewel Tea Net $1.35 Share

BARRINGTON, Ill. (AP)—Jewel Tea Company, Inc., reported net earnings for the 28 weeks ended July 12 were $758,031, equal to $1.35 a common share, compared with $733,761, or $1.31 in the corresponding period of 1940. The company reported sales for the 1941 period were 32.6 per cent above those in the 1940 period, and operating expenses 17.93 per cent higher.

Int'l Nickel Profit $1.12; $1.17 in '40

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Operations of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., in the first six months of 1941 resulted in a consolidated net profit of $17,315,607 after all charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $1.12 a share on common, according to a report to stockholders made by Robert C. Stanley, Chairman and President. This compared with profit of $18,060,293, or $1.17 a common share in the first half of 1940 and $17,773,438, or $1.15 a share for the first six months of 1939.

Provision for income and franchise taxes in the six months ended on June 30 last amounted to $15,189,325, or $1.04 a common share, compared with $9,246,823, or 63 cents a share, in the corresponding period last year and $4,437,245, or 30 cents a share, in the first half of 1939. The tax provision for the June quarter gives effect to tax legislation enacted subsequent to the close of the March quarter and to anticipated tax liability under legislation pending on June 30.

For the three months ended on June 30 the net profit amounted to $8,075,898, or 52 cents a common share, compared with $9,239,709, or 60 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $8,240,179, or 53 cents a share, in the June quarter last year.

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30 shows current assets of $108,501,675, of which $27,648,981 was in cash and $33,073,496 Treasury bills and other securities. On June 30, 1940, current assets of $90,268, 749 included $34,886,316 cash and $14,118,649 Treasury bills and other securities.

Net working capital on June 30 last amounted to $76,865,163, against $76,920,900 on March 31, and $69,107,658 on June 30, 1940.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Stanley said that all production facilities of the company are operating at full capacity.

"Since the outbreak of the war," Mr. Stanley wrote, "the allocation of nickel in Canada and the United Kingdom has been handled in accordance with the wishes of the Canadian and British authorities. Last March all nickel imported to or produced in the United States was placed on a priority basis and its allocation directed by the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management. The purpose of the United States priority system is to control the deliveries of vital materials so that defense and 'lend-lease' production schedules may be met."

Canadian Sugar Output Shows An Increase in 1940

OTTAWA (CP)—Output of Canadian sugar-refining industries during 1940 totaled 1,156,807,190 pounds, an increase of 220,356 pounds compared with 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Beet sugar production increased 44,282,168 pounds to 213,602,511. The bureau said a new plant, Manitoba Sugar Company, which started producing beet sugar in Manitoba this year, was largely responsible for the increase.

Cane sugar decreased 44,061,812 pounds to 943,204,679.

Factory prices of refined sugar were higher in 1940 and sugar of all kinds rose from 4.24 cents a pound to 4.84 cents. Granulated sugar increased to 4.87 cents a pound from 4.27, yellow sugar to 4.42 from 3.77 and icing sugar to 5.43 from 4.76.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Amer Gas & Elec	10c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 19
Minn-Honeywil Reg	25c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 25
Wilson Prod Inc	20c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Accumulated				
Amer European 8 pf	$5	..	Aug. 26	Aug. 22
Irregular				
Mallory(PR)&CoInc	20c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 27
Monarch Mach Tool	$1	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 22
Sunset Oils Ltd	1½c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Transue&WillmSP	45c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Wacker-Wells B Cp	50c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Resumed				
Foundation Inv $ pf	50c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Initial				
Heyden Chem pf	$1.06¼	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Jones & Laugh Stl pf A-B	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 2
Regular				
Amer Gas Elec	40c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 19
do pf	$1.18¾	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Ark P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Bangor Hyd-E pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Bk of Nova Scotia	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Beattie Oold M Ltd.	4c	Q	Seu. 23	Sep. 9
Berghoff Brew	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Canada Vinegars L	10c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Century R M 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Cinn G & E pf A	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Continental Can	50c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Durez Plastic & Chem	50c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Do 6 pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Eastman Kodak	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 5
Gt Northern Paper	50c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Hammermill Paper	25c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 5
Haverty Furniture Cos, Inc	25c	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 18
Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Heyden Chemical	75c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 21
Hobart Mfg Co "A"	37½c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Home Fire & Marine Ins Co (Calif)	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Hydraulic Press Mfg pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Leslie Salt	65c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 23
Minn-Honey Reg	50c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 25
Minnesota M & M	60c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Missouri G & E	$1	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
North Penna RR	$1	Q	Aug. 25	Aug. 18
Ohio Pub Ser. 5 pf	41⅔c	M	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
do pf	50c	M	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
do pf	58⅓c	M	Sept. 2	Aug. 20
Package Mach Co	50c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Procter & Gamble, 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Pub Elec Light Co. 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Pub Finance Serv. Inc. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 30
Savannah E & P, 8 pf, "A"	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 7½ pf, "B"	$1.87½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 7 pf, "C"	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6½ pf, "D"	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6 pf	$3	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
U S Gypsum	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Upson-Walton	25c	..	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Western Utilities Corp. 6 conv pf	15c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. [illegible]
Willson Prods, Inc	20c	Q	Sep. 10	Aug. [illegible]

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	5½	5½	5½
600	Air Assoc (½)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	113¼	113	113¼
50	Alum Ltd (6g)	72	72	72
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	40	39¼	39⅞
2700	Am Exp Lines(½g)	21¾	20⅝	21½
100	Am G & El 1.60a xd	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
25	Am G & El pf (4¾)	108¾	108¾	108¾
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Am Writing Pap	3¼	3	3
100	Ark Nat Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Art Met Wks (.60)	6½	6½	6½
200	Asso G&El	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
200	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4	4	4
700	Babcock & Wil (1g)	29½	29¼	29¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Basic Refract (.40g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
25	Beaunit M cv pf(1½)	23½	23½	23½
600	Beech Airc	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
1100	Bell Airc	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
10	Benson & Hed	30	30	30
400	Bliss (E W)	16	16	16
50	Blue Rid cv pf(3d)	35¾	35¾	35¾
300	Breeze Corp (1e)	9	9	9
700	Brewst Aero (.30g)	10⅛	10	10
500	Brill R	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Brill pf	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	Brown Rubber	11/16	11/16	11/16
150	Buckeye P L (3g)	46	46	46
100	Buf N&EP 5 pf (5)	93½	93¼	93½
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
100	Carrier Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Catalin Am (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
290	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	82¼	82	82¼
2600	Cessna Airc	9¼	9	9⅛
50	Childs pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Cities Service	5	4⅞	5
100	Colon Develop	1	1	1
300	Colo Fuel&I war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
50	Colum G&E pf (5)	52½	52½	52½
500	Colum O & G	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Com P Svc	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Conn Tel&Tel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Conn Tel&El rt	1-32	1-32	1-32
170	Con G&E Bal pf B	118	117½	117½
200	Cons Gas Ut	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Copper Range (.30e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
10	Cor & Rey (5½k)	87	87	87
100	Cosden Petro	1½	1½	1½
300	Creole Pet (½a)	17	17	17
100	Crown C Int A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Cuban Tob	1½	1½	1½
100	Darby Pet (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Dayton Rub (1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Decca Records	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Det Paper Prod	¼	¼	¼
100	Divco Twin Trk	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Domin Stl & Coal	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	East G&P 6pf	35¾	35¾	35¾
25	East G&Fprpf (4½)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Easy Wash MB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1500	El Bond & S	2⅜	2¼	2¼
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	57	56¾	56¾
200	El Bo&Sh $5 pf	53	53	53
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	110	110	110
100	Equity Corp	¼	¼	¼
100	Esquire Inc. (.30g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Fairchild Av	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
800	Fairchild EN&Air	3⅛	3	3
100	Fanny Farm (1½)	20½	20½	20½
100	Fedders Mfg	7½	7½	7½
50	Fla P&L $7pf	106	105¾	105¾
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.14c)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20	Gen T&R pf A	100	100	100
25	Georg Pow $6 pf	105	105	105
100	Gilbert (AC)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Glen Ald Coal (½g)	29	29	29
50	Gorh Inc pf	29¼	28¾	28¾
100	Gray Mfg	4	4	4
200	Gt Itl & P nv	99½	99½	99½
200	Gulf Oil (1)	35½	35½	35½
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Harvard Brew (05g)	1½	1½	1½
200	HatCorpAmB (80e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Hazeltine (3)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Hecla Min (70g)	6	6	6
800	Holling Gold (h.65a)	9	8¾	9
300	Humble Oil (¾g)	64	63¾	63¾
200	Hum-Ross F	6½	6¼	6¼
200	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
100	Il Iowa Pw pf (2k)	29½	29½	29½
550	Ins Co N Am(2½a)	81⅜	81	81¼
200	Int Hyd-El pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1900	Int Paper&Pow war	2⅛	2	2
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Int Prod (¼g)	4	4	4
300	Inut Vitamin (.30)	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	16¾	16¾	16¾
500	Jeanette Gla	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Coppers Co pf (6)	97	96	97
500	Lehigh C&N (¼g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	Long Is Ltg	½	½	½
200	Louis L&E (.30g)	5	5	5
300	Marion St Shov	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Master Elec (1.80g)	28¼	28¼	28¼
400	Memph N Gas (.30g)	5	5	5
100	Merritt-C & S	6½	6½	6½
900	Mesabi Iron	15/16	⅞	⅞
600	Mich Bumper	½	7/16	7/16
100	Mich StlTube (.60g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
175	Minn Min M (1.80g)	51	50¾	51
10	Montg Wrd A (7)	165⅛	165m	165⅛
100	Monarch M T (3g)	30¼	30¼	30¼
100	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.60g)	11½	11½	11½
100	MuskegPRing(½g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	Nat Count (¾g)	10½	10½	10½
125	Nat P&L pf (6)	94½	94	94½
200	Nat Tun & Mines	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	N J Zinc (2½g)	69¼	69¼	69¼
200	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2½	2½	2½
25	Niag Hul 1 pf (5)	69	69	69
200	Niles-Bem-P (1¾g)	49½	49⅜	49½
25	Nor Am L&P pf	92	92	92
100	Nor Am Ray A (1g)	21½	21½	21½
100	Ogden Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19½	19½	19½
100	Overseas Sec	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅞	32¾	32¾
100	Pac G&E 5½s pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
60	Pac Ltg pf (5)	106½	105½	105½
900	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	Penin Tel (2)	33¼	33¼	33¼
700	Pennroad (.20e)	3	2⅞	3
200	Pa-Cent Airl	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Pa Gas & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Pa P&L $6 pf(6)	103	103	103
150	Pa Wat & Pow (4)	52¼	52⅛	52¼
300	Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	PS Ind $7 pr pf	128¾	128¾	128¾
25	PugSdP&L$5pf3¾k	107	107	107
25	PugSdP&L$6pf	54	54	54
30	Quaker Oats (4)	73¾	72	72
30	Quaker Oats pf (6)	152	152	152
100	Reed Roll Bil (1a)	20½	20½	20½
800	Reeves (D) (½)	6	6	6
600	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	St Regis Pap pf	108	108	108
100	Schiff Co (1)	14	14	14
100	Scovill Mfg (1g)	27½	27½	27½
100	Scranton Lace (¾g)	19½	20	20
30	Scran-SBW pf	75	75	75
5500	Segal Lock & H	⅞	¾	¾
200	Selected Indus	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Selected Ind cv	2?	2¼	2¼
100	Shat-Denn	3½	3½	3½
200	Simplicity Pat	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Singer Mfg (6)	139½	139½	139½
200	Solar Airc (.15e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	So Coast	2	2	2
100	So C Ed B pf	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
25	Sou Un Gas A pf	23½	23½	23½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	19¼	19¼	19¼
1000	St Pow & Lt	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	St Pow & L B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Sterl Brew	1	1	1
50	Ctroock&Co(1g)	15	15	15
1100	Sunray Oil (.05g)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
50	Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	44½	44½	44½
100	Technicolor (½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10	Texas &L pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
100	Texon Oil&L	3	3	3
10	Todd Shipyds(3g)	99¼	99¼	99¼
200	Tri-Cont war	7-32	7-32	7-32
50	Tubize Chat A (3g)	43	43	43
300	Tubize Chat	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	½	½	½
300	Unit Gas	11-16	⅝	⅝
200	Unit L&P pf	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
100	Unit Milk Prod	25	25	25
7500	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	59¾	59½	59¾
100	U S&I Sec pf	59	59	59
400	U S Foil B	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	U S Lines pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	U S Plywd cv pf	28½	28½	28½
700	Unit Wall Pap	1½	1⅜	1½
1600	Univ Corp vtc	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2	2	2
200	Wolverine T (¼g)	5	5	5
1500	Wright Harg (h.40a)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Total stock sales today, estimated, 65,000 shares; year ago, 36,735 shares.

Increase in FHA Defense Housing Insurance Approved

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate banking subcommittee has approved a $200,000,000 increase in FHA insurance for defense housing after learning that more than 1,300 new units were started last week.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, who voted for the increase, said he thought this was "utterly inconsistent" with Administration proposals ofor a curb on installment buying of refrigerators, stoves and other things that go into houses.

Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, said new homes did not have the "same inflationary" effect as the buying of automobiles and other goods, because homes were an investment, while many of the other articles were in the luxury class.

Charles F. Palmer, Co-ordinator of Defense Housing, testified that Government insurance of these mortgages had "demonstrated how private enterprise" could aid the defense program. He said that 9,630 houses already were underway, and that the original $100,000,000 of FHA mortgage insurance voted by Congress in April for this purpose was nearly exhausted by applications on 26,000 defense housing units.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 18

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables†	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2340	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2388	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finmk	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2385	.2390	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2357x	.2362x	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2535	.0562	*
Shanghai—dol	.0500	.0562	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4758	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8888	.8900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

Aug. 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
..	Am Tel rts	1 9-32	1 7-32	1 9-32	1 8-32
8.75	Bos & Alb	92½	92	92½	91
2.00	Bos Edison	27	26⅞	27	27
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45½	45½	46
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18½	18½	18½
..	Brown Durrell	1	1	1	1
..	Copper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
..	E Gas&Fuel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
1.50a	EG&F pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
4.50	EG&F pr pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
1.00b	Employ Grp	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25
1.00a	Mergenthaler	24	24	24	24
3.50a	NE Tel&Tel	121⅛	120⅞	120⅞	121¼
..	North Butte	25c	25c	25c	25c
.42½a	Shawmut As	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1.60	Torrington	27⅝	27½	27½	27½
2.50b	Unit Sh M	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	59½
1.50	Unit Sh M pf	45	45	45	46½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Boeing Airplane Earns $1.85

SEATTLE (AP)—Boeing Airplane Company and domestic subsidiary, Boeing Aircraft Company, reported consolidated net profit for the first half of 1941 of $2,011,361, or $1.85 a capital share, compared with net loss of $69,174 in the like 1940 period. P. G. Johnson, President, said deliveries during the period totaled $26,888,110 and that new business booked totaled $153,232,877. The backlog of unfilled orders on June 30 was $322,867,214.

U. P. Orders Locomotives

OMAHA (AP)—W. M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, said he placed an order with the Electromotive Corporation of La Grange, Ill., for 25 diesel switching locomotives to cost approximately $2,000,000. Deliveries of the 1,000-horsepower units are to be made at the rate of six per month beginning in April, 1942, or earlier if possible, Mr. Jeffers said.

Business Failures Below '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported business failures for the week end[illegible] totaled 230, a slight increase [illegible] the previous week, but [illegible] weekly average for the [illegible] ago, 279 failures were [illegible]

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:30 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
1 Ala Pow 5s 46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Am Writing pap 6s 61	83	83	83
1 Am Pow&Lt ½s 2016	107	107	107
2 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ark P&L 5s 56	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 As Elec 4½s 53	47¼	47¼	47¼
16 As G&E 5s 50	17½	17	17½
18 As G&E 5s 68	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜
6 As G&E 4½s 49	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Can Pac 6s 42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 Cen Ill El&Gas 3¾s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	43	43	43
3 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	96½	96	96½
1 Cin St Ry 6s 55B	99½	99½	99½
1 Cities Ser 5s 69	87½	87½	87½
2 Cities Ser 5s 66	90½	90½	90½
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	88	88	88
18 Cities Ser 5s 50	88⅛	87⅞	88
21 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	98½	98¼	98¼
26 Cont G&E 5s 58A	98⅛	97½	87½
3 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 East G&F 4s 65 A	89½	89	89⅛
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3 Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
14 Fla P&L 5s 54	104	103½	103½
5 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	83⅞	83½	83⅞
2 Hous Ltg&P 3½s 66	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Ill Pw&L 5s 56 C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Ill Pw&L 5½s 57	102	102	102
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	81	81	81
3 Ind Svc 5s 63 A	79	78⅛	79
2 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	88¼	88	88¼
3 Inters Pow 6s 52	38½	38½	38½
2 Inters Pow 5s 57	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	49½	49½	49½
3 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
20 Kan El Pow 3½s 66	109½	109	109
3 Kan Pow&Lt 3½s 69	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Lake Sup DP3½s 66A	109	109	109
2 Metro Ed 4s 71	106½	106½	106½
1 Metro Ed 4s 65 G	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Miss Riv P 5s 51	111	111	111
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	98½	98⅛	98½
1 N Eng G&E 5s 50	59	59	59
1 N Eng G&E 5s 47	59	59	59
7 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96¼	96	96
1 N Eng Pow 5s 48	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s 56	102½	102½	102½
2 Ohio Pow 3s '71	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
8 Pac P&L 5s '5	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	106	105¾	105¾
1 Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Pen El 5s '62 H	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen Wat & P 3¼s '70	110½	110½	110½
2 Portland G&C s5 '40	97½	97½	97½
2 Portland G&C 5s '50 st	96	96	96
5 Pub Sv In d4s A '69	108½	108½	108½
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	151¾	151¾	151¾
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	103⅝	103½	103½
1 Pug SdP&L 4½s'50D	102	102	102
3 Safe Har W 4½s'79	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Shaw W&P24½s'67A	89	89	89
3 So Cal Ed 3s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 So Ind Ry 4s '51	58½	58½	58½
2 Spalding 5s '89	40½	40½	40½
3 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Stand G&E 6s'48 cv st	88⅛	87¾	87¾
11 Stand G&E 6s '51	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s 66	88	88	88
2 Stand P&L 6s 57	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Unit L&P 5½s 59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 73	98½	98½	98½
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022	101	101	101
5 Utah P&L 4½s 44	99½	99½	99½
2 Waldorf - Ast 5s 54	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 West Newsp Un 6s 44	68¾	68¾	68¾
13 Russ 5½s 1921	¾	¾	¾

Totau bond sales today estimated $500,000. Year ago, $357,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under [illegible] (w) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants.

Admiral Byrd to Make Plea for National Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—An appeal to Americans everywhere to "lay aside petty politics and individual beliefs and willingly sacrifice themselves for the good of the Nation, whatever its final action may be," will be made in an address by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, to be sponsored by the Council for Democracy at a "unity meeting" to be held in Madison Square Garden Wednesday evening.

"It will be my debut," Admiral Byrd said, discussing the forthcoming meeting. "I will be breaking a two-year silence on this matter, and my speech will be absolutely nonpolitical and nonpartisan, and I would like to state here and now that I am not representing any group and that I do not represent anyone in Washington. I have no political ambition."

His thought in making the address was to "tell the truth and nothing but the truth," Admiral Byrd continued. He wanted, he said, to try to help in any way he could to dispel the confusion that exists throughout the country on the international situation. He came out unqualifiedly for preparedness for national defense, declaring that "shooting battles or economic battles are won by preparation for them ahead of time." He will discuss at length the national defense preparations, he added.

Playing Politics Assailed

Admiral Byrd felt there was much apathy concerning efforts by the United States to formulate a strong defense program and that this apathy was holding back an important part of the program. This was because many persons were "still asleep to the seriousness of the world situation" and many were "playing politics without appreciating the approaching crisis."

Extension of the Compulsory Military Service Act to keep the men in training for two and a half years got his unqualified approval, since, he held, the amendment to the Act was drastically needed to insure a strong military force. He saw the Republicans and isolationist Democrats who voted against the extension as having "played politics instead of realizing that the national safety depended upon the extension."

"The extension of the selective service is a good example of the sacrifice we all must make," he continued. "The boys in the service are making their sacrifice for the safety of the country, and now the rest of us must get together and make our sacrifices, too. In a world half of which has been driven back to a primitive state where the weak and timid are quickly wiped out, we have got to make ourselves strong, and to make ourselves strong we have got to unite as Americans."

Defines World Struggle

Admiral Byrd appealed for the putting aside of prejudices and for all Americans to unite in one aim for democracy and freedom. He saw the war as a world struggle between democracy and freedom on one hand and tyranny and slavery on the other.

"Be you an interventionist or non-interventionist," he continued: "be you for peace or for war; be you a Republican or a Democrat; be you of English or French, German or Italian descent; be you a (Roman) Catholic, Jew, Protestant, or unbeliever; whether you like President Roosevelt or not, if you believe in our way of life, you are an American first; and as an American you must lay aside petty politics and individual beliefs and willingly sacrifice yourself for the good of our Nation whatever its final action may be."

10 P. C. Gas Cut Not Yet Felt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Orders by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to gasoline retailers in 17 Atlantic Seaboard States to curtail sales by 10 per cent resulted in little change in gasoline consumption over the week end, although retailers generally made plans today to abide by the regulations immediately. Filling station spokesmen said the order was not put into effect over the week end because the bulk of deliveries for that period already had been made or contracted for and because many of them were working with skeleton staffs and the executive officers of town. The order came without warning in this area.

Diverse opinions on the order were voiced by spokesmen for retailers' groups. John Dressler, President of the New Jersey Gasoline Retailers' Association, who was backed up by many retailers, pledged his members to co-operate and said that at his own station he would ask his customers to take less.

On the other hand, some operators declared they would give the motorist what he asked for.

"What would be the sense in doing anything else," one spokesman said. "If he's going to co-operate and use less gas, he doesn't need a pep talk from me, and if he thinks it's all foolishness anyway, I'd only lose a customer. If I just gave him nine gallons when he asked for 10, he would drive on down to another station and get the rest of what he wants."

Meanwhile William J. Gottlieb, President of the Automobile Club of New York, called on automobile owners voluntarily to accept the reduction.

"We motorists want to avoid the straitjacket of rationing by card or coupon book," he said. "The only way by which the individual car owner can assure himself of a continued supply of gas for necessary transportation is to curtail unneeded consumption now.

"Our club has issued a sticker: 'I don't waste gas.' I should like to see this pledge taken by every car operator and conscientiously followed. Every motorist in the State would benefit by the practice of mutual helpfulness in this difficult period."

Simultaneously, it was announced in Washington that the oil industry would double its refining capacity for 100-octane aviation gasoline to supply this country's growing fleets of military planes and those of nations fighting the Axis.

N. Y. Hospital Fund Seeks Milk Exemption

NEW YORK, Aug 18 (AP)—The United Hospital Fund disclosed today it had notified Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard that New York City's charitable institutions, already hit by increases in the wholesale price of milk, would be further unfavorably affected if they were not exempted from an anticipated new price rise Sept. 1.

The warning was made in a letter to Mr. Wickard from Edwin P. Maynard, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Fund, who pointed out that pending before Mr. Wickard now is an appeal by the City's several hundred charitable agencies for participation in the "penny-a-glass" milk program now operating in the schools.

American Hens Lay for England And Farmers Feather Their Nest

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The hens of the country are going all out for England in a big way.

With patriotic but pardonable pride, Government poultry experts announced today that the feathered flocks of farmers were breaking production records for both eggs and chicks.

Reporting that a "total of about 1,000,000,000 chickens" was being raised this year, the Department of Agriculture said this would exceed "all past records," adding that one of the causes of this production jump was the "demand for more poultry and eggs to meet the needs of actively employed people and the populations of the battling democracies."

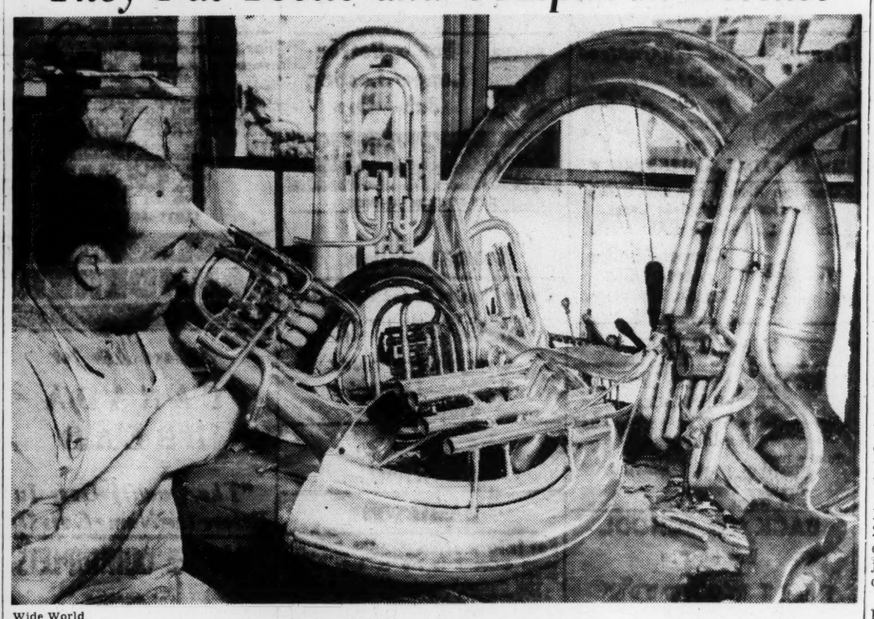
Apparently as pay rolls increase under pressure of the defense program, more people are having two eggs instead of one for breakfast. Another factor was said to be the better than average prices for chickens and eggs compared with the cost of feed.

Although enormous shipments of eggs are going to Great Britain under the war-aid program, the Department reported hens had met production demands by establishing egg laying records for July, latest checkup period.

This showed a 4 per cent gain over egg production a year ago, although the average number of layers was up less than 1 per cent. There was no indication as to whether the hens were working double shifts or merely reacting to the emergency production appeals of the President and other officials.

Farmers have been benefiting. They received more than 25 cents a dozen for eggs last month on an average, compared with about 16 cents a year ago, and the 10-year average of 17 cents.

They Put Tootle and Oompah in Defense



Wide World

Tuning Up the Fighting Forces

Guns do not make all the noise in the United States Army, the National Guard, Reserve Officers Training Corps, Citizens Military Training Corps, or Organized Reserves. No sir. The piccolo and the bass tuba play their parts and, as a part and parcel of the military forces, they, as well as the guns and the planes and all the other paraphernalia, have to be kept noteworthy, so to speak. Consequently it is up to the Quartermaster Corps to do the trick and here is Leslie P. Flounders at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot not floundering as he hammers the dents out of an E-flat horn with a rawhide mallet after which it will be returned to the service unit whence it came to be repaired.

Training Ship On First Cruise

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—The 20-foot three-masted auxiliary schooner Vema, converted into a U. S. Maritime Commission training ship, leaves today on its first training cruise with 100 apprentice seamen aboard.

The Vema was turned over to the Maritime Commission by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. G. Unger Vetlesen, of New York for $1. Luxurious passenger cabins were ripped out and replaced by quarters for 100 trainees.

Although the Vema is equipped with a 780 horsepower Diesel engine which can give her a speed of 10 knots, the trainees will use her 1,400 square feet of sail whenever possible.

With the use of both sail and engine, Mr. Vetlesen in 1932 made a run with the Vema from Montauk Point, Long Island to Bishop Rocks, England in slightly more than 10 days.

The Vema is 533 gross tons and has a 33-foot beam. It was estimated it was worth $100,000 when acquired by the Maritime Commission.

Draft Deferment Made Law

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law today legislation to relieve men 28 years and older from active military duty under the Selective Service Act.

The new law provides mandatory deferment for men not yet inducted and directs that those of the specified age who request it shall be released from service "as soon as practicable and when not in conflict with the interests of national defense."

The Chief Executive was expected to sign later in the day a bill extending the service of the rank and file of the Army 18 months.

The mandatory deferment applies to men who on July 1, 1941, or on July 1 of any subsequent year have reached their 28th birthday without being inducted into service.

The provision for release from service applies to men who were 28 or older when inducted, provided they had reached that age by July 1, 1941.

The law also amends the Selective Service Act to require posting at the offices of local draft boards the names and classifications of men classified by each board.

Another new provision would exempt from service liability men honorably discharged from the Army or Coast Guard at the convenience of the Government within six months of the expiration of their three-year term of enlistment.

Philippine Independence

MANILA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Fate of Philippine independence hangs on the outcome of the war, President Quezon told the Nacionalista Party on Aug. 16 which a few hours earlier renominated him and reiterated its stand for freedom from the United States by 1946. President Quezon appeared at the convention to accept renomination for the office he said he did not want and for which he asserted he would not campaign.

"Independence is no longer in the hands of Filipinos, or any man, for that matter," he said. "It is in the hands of God. Independence is not being discussed in legislative chambers or debates.

"Our independence is being debated in the Atlantic. It's being debated on the fields of Russia. It is being debated in the munitions factories. It is being debated by bombs."

If the democracies win the war, President Quezon added, the Philippines may enjoy the independence guaranteed it by the United States. But if only big nations survive and small countries are left at their mercy, "Filipinos might as well bid goodbye to independence."

This was the first official comment here that Philippine independence was not inevitable.

"We, as a party and as a people, have only one goal. We want our own flag, our own independent government. We want to be masters of ourselves," he said.

Vice-President Sergio Osmena was also nominated unanimously for re-election.

Terms of Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—Signing of the British-Russian agreement followed extension of the Russian-United States trade treaty for a year while preparations were being made for a tri-power conference in Moscow to decide upon the distribution of military resources.

A communiqué said:

"On Aug. 16 signature took place in Moscow to an agreement on the turnover of goods, credit, and clearing between the U. S. S. R. and England.

"The agreement provides for the supply of considerable quantities of British goods to the U. S. S. R. as well as for the supply of certain Soviet goods to England.

"Under the agreement, England grants the U. S. S. R. credit of 10,000,000 pounds sterling ($40,000,000) for payment on goods at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for a mean period of five years.

"When said amount of credit is almost expired, the Governments will enter negotiations for the purpose of increasing the amount of credit.

"Payment between the parties is regulated on a clearing basis."

Observers here said they understood Britain was sending rubber, tin, wool, hides, jute, shellac, and industrial diamonds in exchange for Soviet platinum, hemp, flax, manganese, glycerine, and timber.

A protocol to the agreement is being negotiated by the Soviet State Bank and the Bank of England.

The economic mission which arranged the accord has been in Moscow since June 27, five days after the start of the German-Russian War.

Roosevelt Gives Report On Conference to Leaders

Continued from Page 1

meeting has given to the Allied cause and numerous developments today reflect this intention. They are:

1. The United States is preparing to increase its shipments of war supplies direct to Vladivostok, despite the "grave view" taken by Tokyo and the excited charges in the Japanese press that American aid to Russia represents a "crafty scheme" directed against Japan. Japan is not at war with Russia and the United States does not expect to encounter any forcible resistance to its merchant ships in Japanese waters; it will be ready to meet that resistance if it develops.

Japanese Situation

2. President Roosevelt devoted at least two hours over the week end in conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and American-Japanese relations, never more tense than at this moment, were canvassed at length. Today's refusal to permit stranded Americans to leave Japan is not of itself considered an issue difficult of adjustment but under existing circumstances it appears symbolic of Japan's grave uneasiness of what will come from the United States-British-Russian consultations in the near future.

Strained as relations are, Washington does not expect a break with Tokyo unless Japan itself initiates a further spread of the war in the Far East or construes the new unity between America, Britain, Russia, and China as a direct attack, which is not the intention of the Government here.

3. By agreement with the British, American planes, guns, and material which ordinarily would go to the British Isles, are being made available to Russia for immediate delivery and an increase in these supplies is expected to result from the forthcoming Moscow conference. It is emphasized that aid to Russia will not enter upon a lend-lease basis so long as the U. S. S. R. has ample financial resources in the United States.

4. To discuss lend-lease problems and to prepare for the three-power meeting with Russia, Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, and Mr. Roosevelt had luncheon together Sunday and Harry L. Hopkins lunched with the President today.

5. The White House announced that the 18-month draft extension bill would become law today with the President's signature.

At his press conference in Rockland, Maine, over the week end his first meeting with correspondents since his North Atlantic meeting with Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt volunteered a number of conclusions and impressions, among them:

That Mr. Churchill and he reached a complete understanding on all aspects of the war.

That apart from the joint declaration of peace aims and their communication to Premier Stalin, they canvassed the five continents and their relationship to the fight against Naziism.

That further such free exchanges of views and information can be expected although not necessarily another personal meeting.

That Mr. Churchill will not visit the United States and the President will not visit England—at least for the present.

No Nearer War

That the United States is no nearer war than when he departed a fortnight ago.

That the more one examined and learned about what is happening in the world under Nazi domination, the more terrible is the thought of having those influences at work in occupied and affiliated nations.

That plans for greater British and American assistance to Russia was premised on the conviction that the Soviet Union would be able to hold out against the Germans and would be fighting in the spring.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that the full American delegation to the conference at sea comprised the following officials:

That one of his most impressive experiences was the religious service aboard the British battleship, the Prince of Wales, attended by all the Anglo-American conferees and both American and British marines.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of Staff in Charge of Air; Gen. James H. Burns of the Lease-Lend Staff; Col. Charles W. Bundy of the Army's War Plans Section; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral Richard K. Turner of the Navy's War Plans Section; Capt. Fives P. Sherman of the Office of Naval Operations; Mr. Hopkins; W. Averill Harriman, Lend-Lease Executive in London; Gen. E. M. Watson, the President's Secretary and Military Aide; Capt. John R. Beardall, his Naval Aide, and Dr. Ross T. McIntire, White House physician.

It is probable that the personnel of the American Mission to Moscow will be largely drawn from the same officials who accompanied the President to his conference with the Prime Minister.

Statement on Detention

The State Department issued the following statement on the detention of the 100 Americans in Japan:

"In accordance with its policy of assisting Americans abroad to return home during the present world disturbance, the Department has recently had under consideration the question of providing transportation to the United States for those American citizens in Japan who desire to return to this country and whose plans for return have been disrupted by the recent cancellation of regular sailings of trans-Pacific passenger vessels from Japanese ports.

"Consideration was given by this Government to the possibility of diverting to Japan for this purpose, with proffered co-operation of the American President Lines, the steamship President Coolidge, which was scheduled to leave Shanghai on Aug. 14 on its homeward voyage.

"The time available for any effort to make the necessary arrangements was short. The matter was discussed between the Department of State, the American Embassy at Tokyo and the Japanese Foreign Office.

"It developed that among American citizens who desired to take passage from Japan at this time there were approximately 20 officials and something over 100 private citizens. The Japanese Foreign Office indicated that the Japanese Government was willing to permit the steamship Coolidge to enter a Japanese port for the purpose only of taking off American official personnel.

Ship's Schedule Kept

"Under these circumstances it has seemed advisable and has been decided that the steamship Coolidge adhere to her regular schedule and proceed directly from Shanghai to San Francisco without calling at a Japanese port.

"The Department is continuing to give its close and serious attention to the question of providing transportation for American citizens desiring to return to the United States from Japan, as well as for other Americans elsewhere."

Nazi Warning

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP)—A German spokesman asserted today that the United States should reflect "before taking on the job of policeman of the world."

Commenting on possible consequences of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting, he said "the United States has a certain experience in being policeman over gangsters," but he charged that Washington daily shows a lack of understanding of the European situation.

"Decisions respecting the new order are not made in New York or Washington," he said, "but rather, by the vigorous and healthy peoples of the new European community. Their decision to order their own lives will not be influenced by crazy ideas from overseas."

Firemen Rush To Pier Blast Off Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Brooklyn and Manhattan fire departments, the City's newest fireboats, and Coast Guard cutters rushed to the rescue today following a fire on the Brooklyn water front that caused inestimable damage and several casualties.

The blaze, touched off by a series of lightning-like explosions, destroyed the Cuba Mail Line freighter Panuco, a 1,000-foot Cuba Mail Line pier, and damaged an adjoining pier and several craft assisting in the unloading of a highly inflammable cargo from the Panuco.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine said 25 men were pulled out of the East River. There were three fatalities and 22 were rushed to hospitals.

Firemen scoured the New York Harbor waters at the foot of Pier 27 picking up stevedores and many others who either were hurled or jumped into the water at the time of the blast.

The flames quickly engulfed the Panuco, heavily loaded with quicksilver, minerals, and hemp. Cut loose from the burning pier, she drifted down Buttermilk Channel opposite Governor's Island and burned into a smoking empty hulk within an hour.

Five barges, several of them loaded with steel cables destined for a United States naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, were touched off by the flames and likewise drifted harborward.

The explosion—described by longshoremen as a "streak of lightning" lashing out of Pier 27—shook Lower Manhattan.

McNutt Says Threat To U. S. World-Wide

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 18 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, asserted yesterday America's national policy "is fixed and the course set" and "the Nation now has the right to call upon its citizens to support that policy, whether they approve it or not."

"It has been determined by traditional Democratic methods," the Past National Commander of the American Legion said in an address at the annual convention of the Legion's Indiana Department.

"The menace to our safety is not a localized threat. It extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Dakar to the Dutch East Indies. It is a world-wide threat and requires world-wide defenses."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7, Oct. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Sept 7, Oct. 12.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12.

New York

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 17, 21, Oct. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept 7, Oct. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 31; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX 6.07mc; Aug. 24; Sept. 7, 21; Oct. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 19.

Fourthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, Sydney, George Street, midday, Oct. 2.

Victoria

Melbourne (First Church): Regent Picture Theater, Collins Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

Melbourne (Fifth Church): Malvern Town Hall, Glenferrie Road, Malvern, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.

United States

California

Avalon (Santa Catalina Island): Church Edifice, 209 East Whittley Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 26.

Chula Vista: Civic Bowl, 3 p. m., Aug. 24.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 25.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 29.

Oakland (First Church): The Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 29

Illinois

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 24.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 28

Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice 20011 Grand River Avenue at Evergreen Road, 8 p. m., Aug. 28.

Ironwood: Morgan Theater, 8:15 p. m. Aug. 26.

New Jersey

Red Bank: Junior High School Auditorium Branch Avenue, 8 p. m., Aug. 24.

New York

Great Neck: Church Auditorium, Middle Neck Road, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 26.

Texas

San Antonio (auspices Churches and Society): Sunken Garden Theater, Brackenridge Park (in case of rain, Municipal Auditorium), 8:15 p. m., Aug. 28.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 964 Way, Elmira, New York.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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Save 10 to 20% by purchasing your coat in August. September prices will be substantially higher we are warned and this information we are passing on to you.
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ONLY BEST QUALITY WORK
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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A		V	I	A	L		O	P	A	L		A
F	R	O	N	D		S	C	O	T		F	R
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R	E	A	D		N	I	C	H	O	L	A	S

783

WEST VIRGINIA

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

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Also
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Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
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Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 Bank Street Phone 2-4700
"Articulator" Shoes
Shoes to Measure

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES — EXPERT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
John Powis Co. Ltd.
Motion Pictures Made to Order
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

BUILDER'S and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
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Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
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575 McLeod Street 8-3125

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m to 1 p m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERE'S TRUE ECONOMY
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans. Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage.
HEDGES THE MOVER
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Reference Imperial Bank

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL 8671

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
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Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

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MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a m to 5 p m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office: Oakwood Court London W 14 Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ORGANS FOR SALE

POSITIVE ORGAN, one manual, automatic pedal bass, electric blower, oak case. Particulars, Phone Prospect 3798 or write Mrs. M. Bryner, 93, Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S. W. 13.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W. 14.—Rooms, single or double; meals if required; opportunity to learn French. DELLIER, 29, Fitzgerald Avenue.

POST WANTED

Housekeeper, Companion Help requires post to elderly lady, moderate salary, good refs. Christian Scientist. Box W-6143, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TEA ROOMS

ENJOY YOUR LUNCH OR TEA AT
THE MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26, Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

ENGLAND

LONDON

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street Harrogate

PHONES — EUSTON 4245 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p m. daily except Sunday Saturday 9 a m. to 12:45 p m
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1391
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721, 6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Practical COATS
For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone E. 11 Tel. LEY 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Vivella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411
Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

The Personal Firm for the Best
MILK and DAIRY SERVICE
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of CERTIFIED Milk
11 Station Parade, Ealing Common, W 5
Telephone ACORN 2814
and at PUTNEY, BARNES, SHEEN, RICHMOND

Ireland

BELFAST

McILVEN and ROGAN
Millinery, Furs, Gowns, Two Piece Suits and Sportswear
45, Arthur St., Over Simpsons Tel. 20151

DUBLIN

Pims
of DUBLIN
Renowned since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU MODERATE PRICES. LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd. Grafton St., Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112 O'Connell Street, Limerick

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

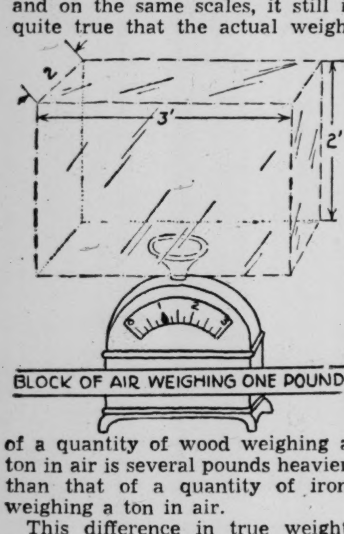
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Ton of Wood Is Actually Heavier Than a Ton of Iron?

At first glance, the question which heads this article might seem simply a variant of the familiar, "Which is heavier—a pound of feathers or a pound of gold?" The catch in the feathers-and-gold problem lay in the fact that feathers usually are measured by avoirdupois weight, while gold is weighed by troy weight, and the avoirdupois pound is heavier than the troy pound.

However, even assuming that both the wood and the iron are weighed under the same system and on the same scales, it still is quite true that the actual weight



of a quantity of wood weighing a ton in air is several pounds heavier than that of a quantity of iron weighing a ton in air.

This difference in true weight (their weight if measured in a vacuum) is due to the density of weight of air and to the difference in bulk of the two materials.

We are all familiar with the fact that wood will float in water. And a still denser liquid, mercury, will enable solid iron to float. This is because a body in a liquid loses weight equal in amount to that of the liquid which it displaces.

This rule applies also to bodies in air. If it did not, filling gas bags with a lighter gas, such as helium, would not enable balloons to float in the air.

Air is very light, but it does have weight. For instance, a block of air 2 feet by 2 feet by 3 feet weighs about 1 pound. Thus, since a body loses weight equal in amount to the weight of the air it displaces, and a ton of wood may be assumed to displace about sixteen times as much air as does a ton of iron, then the ton of wood would lose more weight in air than a ton of iron.

To obtain actual figures, let us assume our ton of wood to have a volume of about 2 cubic yards, and our ton of iron to have a volume of only about 3.5 cubic feet. Then, the air displaced by the wood would weigh about 4.5 pounds, while that displaced by the iron would be only slightly more than a quarter of a pound. Consequently, a ton of wood in air is heavier than a ton of iron in air by the difference between 4.5 and .25 pounds, or 4.25 pounds.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Impatient

Salesman: "I'm afraid my company won't send this order until you've paid for the last one."

Customer: "Well, cancel it, then —I can't wait all that time."

Cause for Pride

Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones were chatting when Mr. Smith said:

"Now, look at Winston Churchill. He's British. Isn't that something to be proud of?"

"Look at Anthony Eden," countered Jones. "He's British. Isn't that something to be proud of?"

"Then there's Hitler," said Smith.

"But he's not British," protested Jones.

"Well, isn't that something to be proud of?"—Answers.

Trade Winds

"What we ordered was a crankshaft balancer . . . !"

Cabbages and Kings

● First Efficiency Experts: For making drums, Indians prefer a dead tree trunk, with sound exterior but decayed center that can be hollowed easily. ● Rhubarb juice is recommended as a good base for fruit drinks because of its tart flavor and bright color. ● A new type of house address numerals made of plastic glow when even a faint light is shed on them. ● Each man in the new U. S. Army consumes about five pounds of food each day.

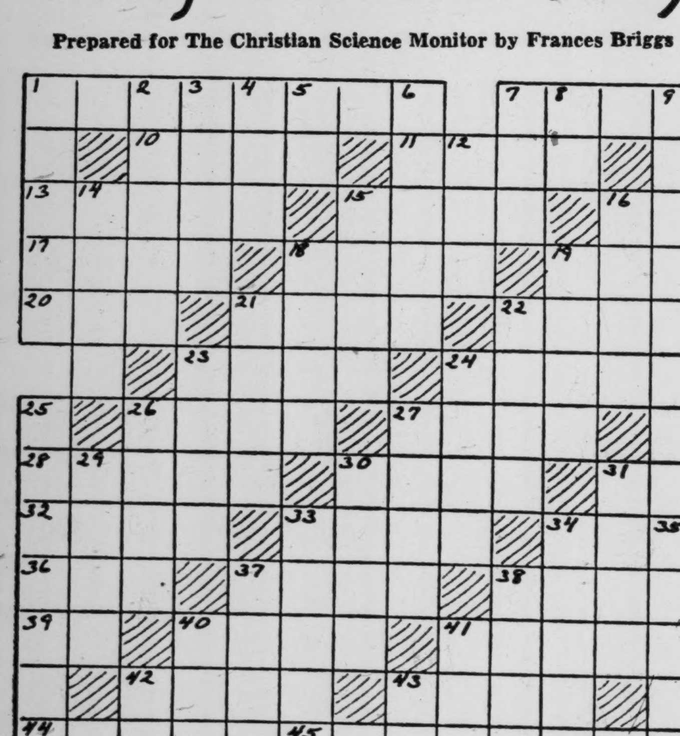
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Country Club in Brookline, Mass., is claimed to be; founded 1882.
2. A large, Brazilian stork.
3. New Haven, Connecticut; 387 feet high, it affords a fine view. Here the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley, were hidden from the officers of Charles II.
4. A chain of hills in western central Serbia, south of Belgrade.
5. Vermont.
6. This is the name given the new heavy British tank; despite its size it is said to be able to cover any sort of terrain with great speed.
7. The capital of White Russia.
8. The birthplace and family home of Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States, is at Hillsboro, N. H.
9. Gainesville, Florida.
10. Guayaquil, chief port of Ecuador.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

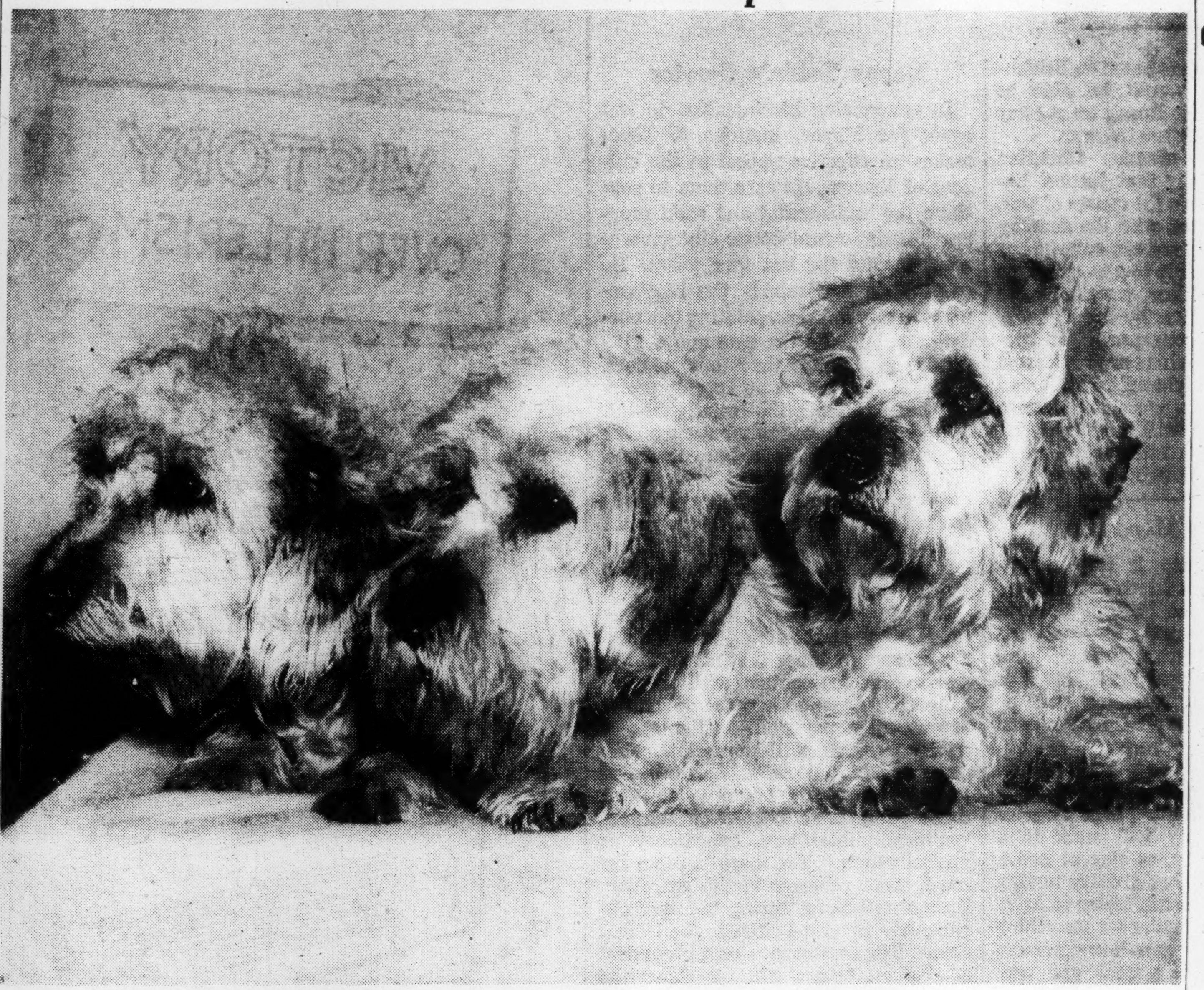
1—Who was America's Quaker Poet?
7—What is a short-tailed decapod crustacean?
10—What is a small vessel for liquids?
11—If you were born in October, you might wear what birthstone?
13—Leaf of a fern is what?
15—What do you call a native of Lanarkshire?
16—Gulf of Lion indents what country (abbr.)?
17—Where is Kilkenny?
18—What is middle name of Edgar Burroughs?
19—Small child.
20—What is first name of Mr. Andrews, American naturalist and explorer?
21—Who was consort of Jupiter?
22—Who was beloved by Leander?
23—What is any long pointed tooth?
24—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Hermione?
26—The arena of a circus is what?
27—What is a thin, soft muslin without stiffening?
28—Domicile
30—What is used by one who performs feats of legerdemain?
32—The Orient.
33—What is a sharp-pointed missile weapon?
34—To make lace.
36—Exist.
37—What was singing voice of Herbert Witherspoon?
38—Leisure.
39—Rupees (abbr).
40—If an antique dealer had an open Betty for sale, it would be what?
41—What Tennyson hero is a sailor who is wrecked on a desert island?
42—Who is called Latona by the Romans?
43—Where is Tibet?
44—To peruse.
45—What is first name of Nickleby, Dickens hero?

Down

1—What is a thin, crisp cake?
2—Corozo nuts resemble what substance?
3—Prong.
4—What is a diminutive of Theodore?
5—Symbol for illinium is what?
6—Who is the jailer in opera "Fidelio"?
7—A mouser is what?
8—Right line (abbr.)
9—Who was England's Quaker Poet (poss.)?
12—Who wrote of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome"?
14—Tumult.
15—If you were in Everett Marshall's profession, you would do what?
16—What warning is shouted to golfers?
18—What is one of rounds of a chair?
19—What operatic hero lives in Switzerland?
21—Girl's name.
22—Contained.
23—Clenched hand is what?
24—Middle name of the author of "Ramona."
25—What cinema star was born at Montreal, Canada?
26—Trick.
27—Where are the Martians supposed to dwell?
29—What are used to propel a duckboat?
30—What insect builds a papery nest?
31—What is a rich fabric woven from metal threads?
33—Who was friend of Pythias?
34—Caused by tides.
35—Jabal was called "the father of such as dwell in ——."
37—Flying mammal.
38—A set of three is what?
40—Conducted.
41—Wood of what tree is much valued by wheelwrights?
42—Musical note.
43—Air Corps (abbr).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Beverly Hills, Calif

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph, and on Monday, August 31, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor is sufficient.

Daily Anecdote

A Slight Mistake

A gentleman once told Dr. Johnson that a friend of his, looking into the dictionary which the doctor had lately published, could not find the word ocean.

"Not find 'ocean'!" exclaimed the lexicographer; "Sir, I doubt the veracity of your information!" He instantly stalked into his library and, opening to the word in question with the utmost impatience, at last put his finger upon the subject of research, adding, "There, sir, there is 'ocean'!"

The gentleman was preparing to apologize for the mistake, but Dr. Johnson good-naturedly dismissed the subject with, "Never mind it, sir; perhaps your friend spells ocean with an s."

Daily Quotation

SPEAK properly and in as few words as you can, but always plainly; for the end of speech is not ostentation but to be understood.—PENN.

The Amusing Things We Say

Potluck

If you have ever invited an unexpected guest to stay and take **potluck** with you, did you know you were just following an old English eating custom? In olden times, and as late as the eighteen-nineties, it was customary for the villagers to keep a large family cooking pot suspended from the fireplace pot-hook. Into this pot was tossed any edible to keep the pot boiling since the fire was seldom allowed to die out. At meal time, the members of the household went to the great pot and dished out their own dinner which was dubbed **potluck.—L. V.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest golf course in the United States?
2. A jabiru?
3. West Rock Park?
4. The Rudnik Ridges?
5. The home State of Senator Warren R. Austin?
6. A "Churchill"?
7. Minsk?
8. The Pierce Homestead?
9. The University of Florida?
10. The "Pearl of the Pacific"?

(Answers appear on this page)

The Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, famed as silversmiths, learned the art from Mexicans they captured about the middle of the 19th century.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Amery, Col. Leopold S. (ā′-mĕr-ĭ) — British Secretary of State for India.

Aranha, Oswaldo (ȧ-rän′-yȧ) —Foreign Minister of Brazil.

Bajpai, Sir Girja Shankar (gĭr′-jä shŭngk′-ĕr bäj′-pī)—Newly named Agent General for India in the United States.

Kato, Sotomatsu (sô-tô-mä-tsŭ kä-tō—even accent—)—Japanese Ambassador to the Vichy Government in France.

Mekhilis, Lev (lyāf mĕk-lyēs′) — Chief of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Russia's Vice - Commissar for Defense.

Paz, Manuel Viale (mä-nwĕl′ vyä′-lā päs) — Argentine Minister to Ecuador.

Pierrène, Col. Henri (äɴ′-rē′ pyĕ′-rân′) — Representative in Canada of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader.

von Collenberg, Baron H. Rudt (ro͞ot fôn kôl′-ĕn-bĕrκ)—Nazi Minister to Mexico.

Wetter, Philip (fē′-lĭp vĕt′-ĕr)—President of Switzerland.

Yamamoto, Kumaichi (ko͞o-mä-ī-chī yä-mä-mô-tô — even accent—)—Japan's new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Kholm (κôlm) — Town in Russia.

Narva (när′-vȧ) — Russian town.

Novgorod (nôv′ - gô - rôt)—Russian town.

Peipus (pī′-po͞os) — Lake in Russia.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; κ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

The International Airport at Douglas, Ariz., has a runway three-fourths of a mile long, part of which is in Mexico.

Manitoba, sometimes described as an inland province of Canada, has a coastline of 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Enlisted Men

Tucson, Ariz.

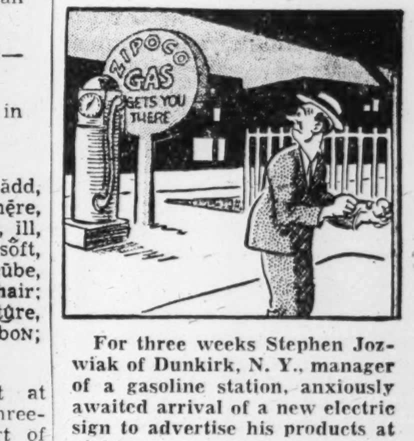
Because the summers are so extremely hot in this area many of the larger residences have private swimming pools. Tucson folk with pools are revealing true western hospitality by making them available to the enlisted men from the nearby army base.

One Tucsonian has even arranged a room in his home where the men can lounge and talk after a dip in the pool—a room in which he has thoughtfully placed writing paper and stamped envelopes. Many of the cadets take the opportunity to write letters home.

Mrs. A. of Phoenix has opened her home to the Aviation Cadets stationed at Thunderbird Field, where on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and on Sundays there is a standing invitation for them and their guests to use the beautiful swimming pool, to dance on the portable lawn dance floor, and enjoy cool drinks.

The home owners who have extended such hospitality say that the cadets are neat and well mannered.

All for Naught



For three weeks Stephen Jozwiak of Dunkirk, N. Y., manager of a gasoline station, anxiously awaited arrival of a new electric sign to advertise his products at night.

The sign finally came—just as Petroleum Co-Ordinator Harold L. Ickes requested stations to close at 7 p. m.

Jozwiak sadly complied.—(AP)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Doubtful Buddy*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Job That Always Seems to Be Appreciated*

By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bud Is in a Pinch*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Forming the Posse

In the early days of the American West, towns sometimes fell into the temporary control of outlaws. When conditions became intolerable decent citizens organized vigilante committees. Sometimes there were so few God-fearing folk that they had to enlist the less dishonest gamblers, merchants of unorthodox religious views and ranchers whose waterholes had once been acquired by gun-law.

Today the world community is being robbed and terrorized by the Axis bandits. It would be splendid if we could send out Sheriff Geneva and hale them into the Hague court. We can't. We've not really armed a police force or given our support to the court. John Bull has been standing the desperadoes off and Uncle Sam has been loading rifles behind the barricade.

After disabling and capturing a dozen decent citizens one by one, Hard-tack Hitler took a shot at his former partner, Jumping Joe Stalin. Joe is now shooting back, and shooting fast, but he's in a corner and needs ammunition. John and Sam have tossed over a few cartridges, but now the question is, Should they take him into the posse and really share supplies with him?

Vigilantes Churchill and Roosevelt have just said, Yes. That is the meaning of the joint note dispatched by them to Moscow from their Atlantic conference. They propose a meeting in Moscow to co-ordinate and allocate the resources of the nations resisting Hitlerism. They say a word of appreciation for "the brave and steadfast resistance of the Soviet Union" and express awareness of the need for quick action to consolidate "our common effort."

This newspaper will place no halo on Bolshevism. We know a deputy sheriff's badge looks out of place on Stalin. We have exposed the crimes of the Kremlin. We have many times emphasized the ideological antithesis between totalitarianism (including the Russian brand) and democracy. The magnificent vision of a free and peaceful world outlined in the Eight Points may carry some appeal to the aspirations of the Russian people but will not obtain either real understanding or approval in official Moscow.

Yet the military power of the Russian people, fighting for their homes, fighting against aggression even more actively than Americans are, may help to achieve that "final destruction of Nazi tyranny" which the President and Prime Minister declare is pre-requisite to the peace they propose. For the present Russia is keeping open that Eastern Front which Britain had been unable to establish. It is doing things to break Hitlerism which America has been unready to do but from which America benefits.

There is common sense in the Roosevelt-Churchill plan to make the Eastern Front as effective as possible in the effort to destroy Hitlerism.

The Soviet has never displayed either the energy or resources required to launch a world conquest and certainly today has neither the power nor position. There is reason to believe that once the Nazi war machine is broken the democratic system based on British-American power would be able to adjust relations with Russia on at least as good a basis as before the war.

Until we can practice Christian brotherhood so fully that justice, liberty and love remove the causes of war, we shall have to deal with the anarchy of aggression. Until we can enlarge our concepts of citizenship to a world scope and maintain real law, we shall have to deal with gangsters by the vigilante system. Until we can prove the adequacy of weapons which are not carnal to hold crime in check in local and world communities, we shall have to arm our posse. Until we can find enough respectable citizens we shall have to enlist good fighters.

No Great Hardship

No great hardship is imposed on motorists in the seventeen eastern seaboard States by the Federal Government's latest rationing order—even if drivers of pleasure cars must cut consumption 30 or 40 per cent. But it is hard to see how rationing can be equitably carried out without a card system.

Rationing gasoline consumption means that instead of driving to a picture show in the evening once or twice a week, the family will walk to a neighborhood movie, or stay at home. Mother will do all her grocery buying at one time and not ask Sister to drive to the store once or twice for something she forgot. Father can leave the car in the garage twice a week and take the street-car, bus, or train to work. Junior can forego one or two of his long-distance "dates." And Sunday afternoon rides can be cut short.

With the Government cutting gasoline deliveries to filling stations by 10 per cent, it is quite possible that the 7 p. m. curfew period will end shortly. But this will depend upon the effect of the new order. Without a ration card system, stations might remain open until they have sold their day's quota.

Motorists west of the Alleghenies, served by barge lines and pipelines, may smile at the East's trifling troubles, but the oil industry is helpfully treating the situation as a national problem and routing all tank cars that can be spared to the East. The wise know that a time is approaching which will demand real sacrifices of the whole Nation — and lovers of liberty will make them cheerfully.

So far the forces working in the occupied countries to throw off Nazi chains have had little visible success, but as surely as men love liberty and despise treachery, the Army of the V, as it is called, will defeat all the Fifth Columns.

Women not only buy 90 to 95 per cent of all food and clothing, but even purchase 63 per cent of all men's neckties. We've had occasion to compliment many a man on his wife's choice of neckties, but on the other hand—

With all this talk about boycotting Japan's silkworms, doubtless the silk purse industry is casting appraising glances at the sow's ear supply.

Mayor Tobin's Service

In announcing his intention to run again for Mayor, Maurice J. Tobin makes an effective appeal to the citizens of Boston. He asks them to continue the "substantial and solid progress" made toward better city government during the last four years. He emphasizes particularly the improvement in city finances, pointing to a one-dollar cut in the tax rate and a $15,000,000 reduction in the municipal debt.

The Mayor makes no specific promises but expresses the belief that this improvement, made without curtailing essential services, can be continued. With better business and reduced unemployment some burdens should be lighter, and with the knowledge gained in four years as Mayor, Mr. Tobin ought to put Boston finances in a much sounder position.

The Mayor points out that he did not promise the "impossible," and while it has seemed at times that his Administration was too content with the possible, citizens who know the difficulties of cutting a pay roll, particularly a public pay roll, will appreciate what progress has been made. There are good grounds, too, for the Mayor's claim that these gains have been won without "political subterfuges, expediency or vindictiveness." Yet there is room for much more progress in this direction, Boston still being among the most expensively governed cities in the United States. Tax assessments on a great deal of real estate are still far above the actual value of the property. Citizens can well ask for more resolute economy and help to get it by showing appreciation for that already achieved.

The people of Boston may well give Mr. Tobin support also for the improvement in the tone of city administration. Much cleaning up remains to be done—that is always so in any large city—but by comparison with past standards the Tobin regime has achieved substantial progress in honesty and efficiency as well as economy. While much less spectacular than the La Guardia reforms in New York, Boston gains are certainly enough to warrant citizens in keeping their young Mayor for another four years.

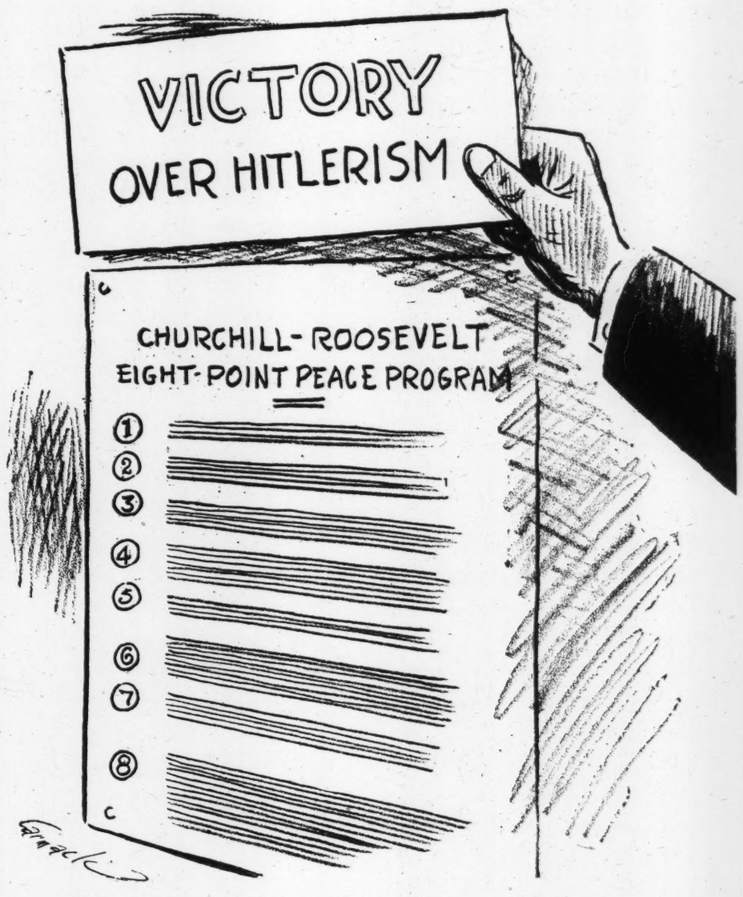
Age and Usefulness

The Social Security Board, according to reports, is finding that while collections for old-age insurance in the United States are mounting more rapidly than expected, the out-payments for benefits are smaller than the estimates. As a result, the reserve fund has grown already to $2,397,000,000.

One reason for this situation is that with the defense boom in industries at least 25,000 persons who had retired at 65 years of age and were receiving benefits have dropped the benefits and gone back to work. In addition, a large number on reaching the age at which they could retire have continued at work.

This signifies a great deal both as to the skill of these senior citizens and as to their preference when a choice exists between pensioned inactivity and productive usefulness.

The Point That Comes First



A Scottish Back-Line Village

A husky figure, with the legend "Canada" on his khaki sleeve, stops his dun-colored car in the village street and saunters across to inquire the way from a group of school children playing by the road. They answer shrilly in the assorted accents of Badenoch, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, Manchester, and Newcastle.

An officer in a foreign uniform—Polish, isn't it?—comes out of the big hotel and crosses the square.

Up and down the street move smallish, rough-looking men, incongruously dressed in slick, bright blue city-cut suits with the silver badge of Newfoundland in their lapels—lumberjacks from the neighboring forestry camps. A short perky figure in battle-dress comes round the corner and shouts an unmistakably Cockney "Wotcher, mate!" to the driver of a passing Air Force tender bearing a crumpled airplane body.

Two or three women appear with shopping baskets, some of them holding small children by the hand. There is something sophisticated and cosmopolitan in their dress and bearing which suggests that this village street is not their usual background—and as they pass, one hears that they are chatting in the clipped accent of southern towns.

In contrast to them, the two or three men—crofters or ghillies in tweed plus-fours and vast boots—who are standing on the corner outside the Italian café, look as if they could not possibly belong anywhere else but in this gray granite street with the wide, pure line of the hills on every side of it.

Of course, there's an Italian café because this is a Scottish village. That may sound a little paradoxical, but the fact remains that there is an Italian café in most Scottish towns and sizable villages. One wonders whether Mary, Queen of Scots' unfortunate friend, David Rizzio brought his friends along with him. Anyway, they've all been here a long time, and are good citizens now, with large placards up stating that their sons are in the British Army.

* * *

Wartime life in the back-line villages may not be so spectacular or so dangerous as in the front-line towns, but it is nonetheless quite different from peacetime life. The front-line towns have to cope with completely different living conditions, the back-line villages with an entirely new and strange population. Overseas soldiers, and foreign soldiers, and soldiers from every other part of Britain, the curious breed of lumberjack, bewildered evacuee children from the South, sophisticated, well-to-do London mothers of young families, soldiers' wives from the industrial North, have all had to shake down together with the burghers of a village so clannish that an incomer may have lived among them 30 years and still be referred to as "the Englishwoman," or "the Welshman."

There have been difficulties, of course. One is that though they all, or nearly all, speak English, yet they don't speak the same language. That is not a figure of speech, it is literally true! When different sections of this strange community try to talk, they find that remarks often have to be repeated two or three times before either the accent or the meaning gets across to the hearer. One little Cockney was quite astonished to find his voice marked him out almost as a foreigner in these parts, "I've only to go into a shop and ask for something and they know I don't belong here," he remarked in surprise that he, an Englishman, here, in Britain, was almost as much a stranger as the Poles and Canadians and Newfoundlanders.

But they are all shaking down magnificently. Take a look at one of the village whist-drives and dances—got up weekly for every kind of war-object from Spitfires to comforts for the local troops—and you'll see.

Everybody is there and everybody is joining in and having a good time even if their whist is doubtful and their dancing prowess practically non-existent. The village grocer is M.C.-ing and the band is all local talent—except when one of the soldiers cuts in at the drums—with the village tailor to pipe for the reels. And there is so much vigor and enthusiasm among the dancers that what with the hermetically sealed blackout—they make it a point of honor to be as particular about that in the back-line as in the front—and what with the hectic nature of the reels and country-dances liberally sprinkled through the program, everybody is soon flushed with heat as well as enjoyment, and brows are being mopped freely.

Here is a soldier's wife from Sheffield hopping round merrily with a Newfoundland lumberjack. There a metropolitan-London woman, who is probably used to circling languidly on two inches of restaurant floor, is twirling through the intricacies of one of the local country-dances, rather charmingly called "The Dashing White Sergeant," with a ruddy-faced ghillie—and obviously thoroughly enjoying it. And there is a Canadian soldier, partnered by one of the village lassies, attacking everything from an Eightsome Reel to the Highland Schottische.

* * *

That's how they get together here in their spare time—such as it is. There is not too much of it—everyone's pretty busy because no one knows just how long the village will go on being back-line. It stands across the road to the north, the road that General Wade made a couple of hundred years ago, which is still the single thread that ties the north to civilization and supplies. At present the black bombers drone over the village carrying their load of destruction elsewhere. When they start paying attention to these parts—when the village becomes front line—it means to be ready.

You might say really that social life in this back-line village is, in a modest way, quite constructive. It is teaching a lot of people a lesson that will be useful to the community when we are trying to refix the world after the war. SYLVIA GREEN

The Wide Horizon

Honduras Takes Its Stand

By Gen. Tiburcio Carias
President of the Republic of Honduras

In an interview with José Lladó de Cosso

It is my firm conviction that the democratic countries are going to triumph. The British resistance is a good example of what a people is capable of doing when it struggles with faith and in defense of its existence and liberty. I have always believed that when the time is at hand England knows how to fight brilliantly. Its heroism, its spirit of independence and its historical antecedents, everything is in its favor. . . . And that nothing may be lacking in these crucial moments England has at the head of its Government a chief who is at once energetic, capable, and patriotic: Winston Churchill.

On our part, in what concerns America, I think that all the American countries should co-operate to insure the triumph of democracy until all the obstacles are overcome. . . . To this end we must take every necessary precaution to immunize this American continent completely against the danger of the Fifth Column. The Government of Honduras has already taken a decided stand with regard to this danger. . . . Neither citizens nor foreigners can foment activities of this kind without being punished.

Honduras is well aware of what to expect in the way of demands and conspiracies on the part of the totalitarian elements of the Axis, because the German diplomatic representative in Tegucigalpa has tried a number of times to interfere in affairs which are exclusively the business of our administrative and executive branches, but in vain. For this reason, my Government found itself obliged to declare the German chargé d'affaires in Tegucigalpa *persona non grata*. The executive arm of the Government declared that Mr. Zinsser had engaged in activities that were not compatible with his position and that were inimical to the peace of society and the public welfare. For the same reason it became necessary to cancel the exequaturs of the Italian consuls. . . . to prevent . . . . distribution of anti-democratic propaganda. . . .

* * *

With regard to our policy of Pan-American co-operation I should like to say that in case the United States should become involved in the war, the position of Honduras would be then as it is now unequivocal. Honduras would support North America as far as lies within its power. The Government of Honduras has repeatedly declared its solidarity with the international policies of the United States and is firmly determined to maintain this position, in case of necessity, by action. To the extent of our means we would with good faith and resolution contribute to our common defense.

Personally I can say, that President Roosevelt's policy has always seemed to me most admirable. . . . The Latin-American countries are indebted to President Roosevelt for his good-neighbor policy. The blessings that this policy has brought to the whole Continent are enormous, bringing the peoples near to one another, obliterating old resentments, and creating an atmosphere of understanding and justice. Thanks to this policy, the solidarity of the Continent can increase to the full. . . .

* * *

Honduras is contributing to Continental unity by developing its lines of communication, especially those which connect the great Pan-American highway. The part of this highway which runs from the boundary of El Salvador to the frontier of Nicaragua has already been opened. A great bridge has been built over the river Choluteca. We have also constructed a highway from Potrerillos to San Lorenza, which might be called an interocean highway, all of which is finished except the last stretch near the lake of Yojoa. In this respect Honduras will do everything possible to the extent of its economic capacity. We are also trying to step up production and to find new ways of internal communication which will enable us to join in the new commercial currents which have been started with other countries, with which previously there has been very little interchange.

I am convinced that in this I interpret the genuine democratic feeling of the people of Honduras. This feeling makes no compromise with the aggressors who aspire to dominate the world, nor does it lend support to their theories or methods.

Thinking Toward Peace: America Must Play Its Full Part

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from an article by Livingston Hartley, published by the American Council of Public Affairs.

If our defense policy is successful in this war, it will produce far-reaching positive results—Allied victory and an opportunity to create a lasting peace. That is the *positive* side of the picture of the future, the fruits of success in our present national policy.

Following an Allied victory which brought the collapse of the Axis dictatorships, there would only be four Great Powers in the world.

Two of these would be the United States and the British Commonwealth. Together they would possess unchallenged seapower and airpower far beyond that of any possible rival combination.

The third, unless she is . . . destroyed, would be Russia.

The fourth, provided that she does not . . . go down in the Axis defeat, would be Japan.

But Japan could only remain a Great Power after Allied victory by accepting a Far Eastern settlement fair to China and giving up her policies of aggression and domination. Should she do that, peace and a stable balance in the Far East could be re-established and amicable relations throughout the Pacific area could be restored. Should Japan refuse such a settlement, she could be eliminated as a great Power by the combined oceanic pressure of the American and British Fleets. . . .

In Europe, an Axis collapse would leave a power vacuum, with Britain on one side and what remained of Russia on the other. . . .

The distribution of power underlying a European settlement would be radically different from what it was in 1919. *Then*, the victorious European Allies included three Great Powers, Britain, France, and Italy, each of which had expansionist aims of its own. *This time*, there would be only one victorious European Great Power, Britain, which has no expansionist aims and has shown an unrivalled genius in adapting political machinery to meet practical needs. The decisive voices in the reconstruction of Europe would hence be those of the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Great Hope for Durable Peace

Here is the great hope for a durable peace and a more prosperous world and the political basis for their practical achievement. Were any other two Powers to occupy such a position of supremacy, weaker peoples might fear for their liberties. But both Great Britain and the United States have a long record of using their power to promote the liberty of others. Their seapower and human freedom have marched hand in hand for more than a century.

It is true that the British have brought under their flag a quarter of the human race, in many cases by conquest. But there long has been in process an evolution within their Empire towards local liberty. . . .

The United States also has used the methods of conquest during the last century, but our respect for the rights and freedom of weaker peoples is demonstrated today by the map of the Americas and the growth of Pan-American solidarity. We, too, have stood for democracy among nations as well as democracy among men.

Thus there is real hope for enduring peace, wider freedom, and growing prosperity if the Allies win this war and the United States and the British Commonwealth prove able to utilize wisely and harmoniously the primacy they have gained. This hope, however, depends largely upon permanent disintegration of isolationism in Britain as well as in the United States.

Must Answer German Question

Victory will not bring its fruits if the war has not taught the British that they can no longer isolate themselves from Europe. For their peace, for their continued existence as a Great Power, and for their prosperity, they must take the lead in bringing into being a grouping of nations in the heart of Europe which will prevent war in that vital area. In such a grouping, many elements of national sovereignty could be pooled and the dynamite-laden German question could finally be answered. Participation therein would offer the Germans as well as their neighbors a broader basis for prosperity, and practical guarantees that their liberties and their peace would not be shattered by another Hitler.

These are some of the promises of victory: First, a peaceful, secure and prosperous Atlantic world, in which the United States would face a friendly Britain and a grouping of peoples in Western Europe among which Britain was a senior partner. Second, a stabilized Pacific world in which China was becoming the Far Eastern center of gravity. Third, the extension of the frontiers of liberty to take in a larger portion of humanity. Fourth, a broader basis for future prosperity through progress in international economic integration.

Whether these fruits will be attainable will depend largely upon the American people. Without our most determined efforts, victory cannot be won. And without our acceptance of responsibility and unselfish leadership, the fruits of victory cannot be gathered. To make the structure comprehensive and solid *we must play our full part.*

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